



CITY OF HEREFORD.

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1938.

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# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND OF THE

SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER

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HEREFORD :

PRINTED BY ADAMS & SONS (PRINTERS) LTD., 3-7 EAST STREET,  
1939.



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MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND OF THE

SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER

BY

A. MIDDLETON BROWN,  
M.A., M.D., D.P.H.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH ;

MEDICAL OFFICER TO THE MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE  
CENTRE ; AND SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER.

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HEREFORD :

ADAMS & SONS (PRINTERS) LTD.

# CITY OF HEREFORD

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## **Health Committee :**

Councillor H. P. BARNSELY, Mayor.

Councillor J. VINCENT SHAW, M.B., CH.B., Chairman.

Alderman Mrs. LUARD, O.B.E.      Alderman R. C. MONKLEY.

Councillor J. H. E. CREES, Lit.D.      Councillor T. O. D. STEEL.

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## **Maternity and Child Welfare Sub-Committee :**

Councillor H. P. BARNSELY, Mayor.

Councillor J. VINCENT SHAW, M.B., CH.B., Chairman.

MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE, with Mesdames W. AINSLIE  
W. G. C. BRITTEN and H. T. FISH.

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## **Housing Acts Committee :**

Councillor H. P. BARNSELY, Mayor.

Councillor J. E. H. NOLAN, Chairman.

Alderman F. W. ALLCOCK.

Councillor H. F. B. BIGGS.

Councillor C. FRANKLIN.

Councillor J. VINCENT SHAW,  
M.B., CH.B.

Councillor The Revd. L. J. B. SNELL.

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T. B. FELTHAM, Town Clerk.



HEALTH DEPARTMENT,  
TOWN HALL, ANNEXE,  
May, 1939.

**To the Right Worshipful the Mayor, Aldermen  
and Councillors of the City of Hereford.**

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report on the Health Work of the City Council for 1938 as required by Article 6 (4) of the Sanitary Officers' (Outside London) Regulations, 1935, and the report on the Health Work of the Education Committee for the same period. Included in the Health Report is the report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector. Both reports are compiled in accordance with plans suggested by the Central Department.

**PUBLIC HEALTH LEGISLATION.**—Apart from a few minor orders dealing with Factory Legislation the only important measure affecting the Public Health Department was the Food and Drugs Act, 1938. This Act will come into operation on 1st October, 1939. Under this Act Hereford will cease to be a Food and Drugs Authority unless the Minister of Health grants an application to retain these powers. As Hereford is a market and shopping centre and as the officials have already other duties which take them into shops and other premises where food and drugs are stored for sale it would seem desirable that the application should be granted. Under the Act notification of cases suffering from food poisoning or suspected to be so suffering must be made to the Medical Officer of Health.

**VITAL STATISTICS.**—The number of births registered in 1938 was 402—equal to a rate of 15.5 per 1,000 of resident population. The rate for 1937 was 13.8. The General Birth rate for England and Wales in 1938 was 15.1.

The number of deaths registered was 315—equal, to a rate of 12.2 per 1,000, but this rate is subject to modification to allow for the difference in the age and sex of the population of Hereford as compared with that of the general population. The corrected rate is 10.6 which is comparable with the rate of 11.6 for England and Wales. The corrected rate for Hereford in 1937 was 11.0.

Eighteen children died before reaching the age of one year—equal to an Infantile Mortality Rate of 45. The corresponding rate for 1937 was 42. The Infantile Mortality Rate for England and Wales was 53.

The Registrar-General has estimated the population of the City at the middle of 1938 to be 25,890—an increase over the figure for the middle of 1937 of 310.

HOUSING.—During the year 597 new dwellinghouses were completed: 375 by the Local Authority and 222 by private enterprise. In 1937 180 houses were erected by the Local Authority and 285 by private enterprise.

Fourteen Clearance Areas which were represented in 1937 were confirmed by the Minister of Health in 1938: fifteen Clearance Areas in which were 154 dwellinghouses were represented during 1938. All these areas have been confirmed by the Minister—some with certain modifications.

In spite of the good progress made, work under the Housing Acts must continue; many houses will still have to be dealt with under the Housing Acts, and houses are needed to abate overcrowding and to provide accommodation for families living in rooms. It is to be noted that the housing activities of the Authority have raised the general standard of housing in the district; and so a greater number of unfit houses fall to be dealt with.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE WORK.—It is regretted that the arrangement whereby the midwives from the Hereford City Nursing and Maternity Society had the use of a room for ante-natal work in the Clinic was discontinued at the end of the year, as this led to very desirable co-ordination: but ample accommodation for the work is now available at the Society's new headquarters in Bridge Street. During the year a dental clinic for mothers was established. This has been much appreciated and this branch of the work should be further developed.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.—Scarlet Fever was very prevalent during the year. It was quite impossible to offer accommodation at the City Isolation Hospital for all the cases which it would have been desirable to admit. Negotiations with regard to Isolation Hospital accommodation have continued during the year, but no decision has been come to. I would again draw the attention of the Authority to the extreme urgency of this matter.

SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE.—The health of the children was good during the year but two departments were particularly affected by the prevalence of Scarlet Fever.

GENERAL.—An increasing number of houses are being erected on the outskirts of the City outside the sewered areas. These houses have to be connected to cesspools. This type of house drainage is satisfactory only in scattered areas where there is a good natural subsoil drainage : but in areas where the dwelling-houses are close together and where there is no such natural subsoil drainage there is a danger of the surrounding soil being fouled and becoming a nuisance and injurious to health.

I wish to record my thanks to the staff of the department for their work during the year and to my colleagues for their co-operation : and to you, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen, for the consideration you have given to the matters of health administration to which I have called your attention.

A. MIDDLETON BROWN, M.D.,  
*Medical Officer of Health.*  
*School Medical Officer.*



# GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

## MEDICAL— PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE AUTHORITY.

NAME.	Qualifications.	Office held.	Whole or Part Time.	Other Public Office.
A. MIDDLETON BROWN	M.A., M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.	Medical Officer of Health	Part	School Medical Officer; Medical Officer, Maternity and Child Welfare Centre; Examining Police Surgeon.
W. G. MAULE	M.B., Ch.B.	Medical Attendant at City Isolation Hospital	Part	—
W. AINSLIE	M.D., Ch.B., F.R.C.S.E.	Consultant	Part	—
I. W. MACGREGOR	M.B., Ch.B.	Consulting Surgeon for Ear, Nose and Throat	Part	—
MRS. B. E. W. STALLARD	M.D., B.S.	Medical Officer, Ante-natal Clinic	Part	—
OTHERS—				
W. T. RIGBY	F.I.C.	City Analyst	Part	—
S. PROTHEROE	Cert. R.S.I.	Sanitary Inspector, Inspector under the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, and Housing Act, etc.	Whole	—
J. LEACH	Cert. R.S.I., Cert. Meat Inspector.	Additional Sanitary Inspector	Whole	—
R. A. G. JAMES	Cert. R.S.I.	Assistant Sanitary Inspector	Whole	—
A. A. EDWARDS	—	Clerk	Whole	—
MISS M. M. SCOURFIELD	Trained Nurse, Cert. C.M.B.	Health Visitor. Infant Protection Visitor	Part	School Nurse.
MISS E. M. TARBUTT	Trained Nurse, Cert. R.S.I.	Health Visitor. Infant Protection Visitor	Part	School Nurse.
MISS E. M. NORMAN	Cert. C.M.B. S.R.N.	Health Visitor. Infant Protection Visitor	Part	School Nurse.
MISS D. BURN	Cert. R.S.I.	Clerk	Part	Clerk in School Medical Department.
*MISS M. BOOTH	Cert. C.M.B.	Matron, City Isolation Hospital	Whole	—
W. EDWARDS	Trained Nurse	Disinfecter	Whole	—
G. DAVIES	—	Public Slaughterhouse Manager	Whole	—

\* In addition to the Matron, the female staff of the Isolation Hospital consists of four nurses, a cook, a laundrymaid, and a ward maid.



# CITY OF HEREFORD.

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## STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,031 acres
Population (enumerated at Census, 1931)	...	...					24,163
Registrar-General's Estimate of Resident Population, 1938	...	...	...	...	...	...	25,890
Number of Inhabited Houses (end of 1938) according to Rate Books	...	...	...	...	...		7,543
Rateable Value	...	...	...	...	...		£213,088
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	...	...	...				£832

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The estimated population in 1938 is 25,890—an increase of 310 over the figure for 1937. The movement of the population from the rural areas to the large urban areas in the County continues.

The County Medical Officer has furnished the following figures :—

	1936.	1937.	1938.
Population of Whole County ...	109,780	109,150	108,660
Population of Urban Districts	42,140	42,350	42,580
Population of Rural Districts ...	67,640	66,800	66,080

There has been no change in the principal occupations of the inhabitants in the City but recent developments at Rotherwas in the Rural District continue to give more employment to residents in the City.

## UNEMPLOYMENT FIGURES.

The following table shows the number of unemployed persons resident in the City, during each month of the year, registered at the Local Labour Exchange :—

1938.	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Women.</i>
January ... ..	597	179
February ... ..	421	195
March ... ..	367	192
April ... ..	406	191
May ... ..	345	163
June ... ..	252	135
July ... ..	250	108
August ... ..	275	129
September ... ..	339	141
October ... ..	249	178
November ... ..	268	190
December ... ..	352	183

## VITAL STATISTICS.

	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>
Live Births—Legitimate ... ..	375	183	192
Illegitimate ... ..	27	16	11
Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population		15.5	
	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>
Still Births ... ..	13	11	2
Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births		31.0	
	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>
Deaths ... ..	315	137	178
Death Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population		12.2	
	<i>Deaths.</i>	<i>Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births.</i>	
Deaths from Puerperal causes			
No. 29. Puerperal Sepsis ...	1	2.4	
No. 30. Other puerperal causes...	1	2.4	
Total ...	2	4.8	
Death Rate of Infants under one year of age :—			
All infants per 1,000 live births		45	
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births		48	
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births		Nil.	
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)		43	
,,     ,, Measles (all ages)		0	
,,     ,, Whooping Cough (all ages)		2	
,,     ,, Diarrhoea (under 2 years)		0	

## GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

There have been no changes or developments in the following services.

LABORATORY FACILITIES.—

AMBULANCE FACILITIES.—

NURSING IN THE HOME.—

TREATMENT CENTRES AND CLINICS.—The following information is extracted from the annual report of the Herefordshire Women's Welfare Clinic. The object of the Clinic is "In the interests of social welfare to establish a clinic in which instruction in the most satisfactory methods of contraception may be given to married women."

During the year there were eighty-four new attendances as under.

Reasons of Health	...	...	...	...	43
To space their family	...	...	...	...	19
For economic reasons	...	...	...	...	16
Sufficient children	...	...	...	...	6
					<hr/>
					84
					<hr/>

While the Local Authority accept no responsibility in the work of the clinic, they have given permission for the notices and cards indicating the date and time the clinic is held to be exhibited at the Infant Welfare Centre.

HOSPITALS.—Discussions with the Rural District Authority on the question of Isolation Hospital accommodation continued throughout the year. It is now ten years since the question was first raised, and, with the increasing population in the City, the situation has become even more serious. As I have stated in previous reports, the present Hospital Buildings at Tupsley for the treatment of Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria are obsolete, inadequate and unsuitable. The lack of cubicle accommodation prevents full use being made of the existing accommodation : and during the prevalence of Scarlet Fever in the first half of the year many cases had to be nursed at home which, in the interests both of the patient and the public, would have been better removed to hospital.

## MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

MIDWIVES.—At the end of the year there were eighteen midwives in practice in the City as under.

In Public Assistance Institution	...	...	2
In Herefordshire General Hospital	...	...	5
Employed by the City Nursing and Maternity Society	...	...	5
In private practice	...	...	6
Total	...	...	18

MATERNAL MORTALITY.—There was one maternal death in the City during the year due to Eclampsia. The usual confidential report was submitted to the Ministry of Health. There was also a maternal death “ transferred in ” to the City.

PUERPERAL MORBIDITY.—There were six cases of Puerperal Pyrexia notified during the year. The causes of the condition were :—

Retained Membranes	...	...	...	1
Ruptured Perineum	...	...	...	2
Influenza	...	...	...	1
Prolonged Labour	...	...	...	1
Cause not ascertained	...	...	...	1

Three cases were treated at the Herefordshire General Hospital, two cases at home and one in a private nursing home. The recovery was satisfactory in every case.

## VISITS TO HOMES OF INFANTS BY HEALTH VISITORS.

1st visits during the year	...	...	...	445
2nd visits during the year	...	...	...	307
3rd visits during the year	...	...	...	179
4th visits during the year	...	...	...	148
5th and subsequent visits	...	...	...	100
Total	...	...	...	1179

Of the 445 first visits, 343 were “ Birth ” visits.

Visits to the Homes of children between the ages of 1 and 5 years (excluding school children)	...	...	...	...	3682
---	-----	-----	-----	-----	------

## ANTE-NATAL VISITS TO EXPECTANT MOTHERS.

First Visits	...	...	...	...	143
Total Visits	...	...	...	...	398



## INFANT FEEDING.

At the 343 Birth Visits it was found that :—

- 262 or 76% of the children were entirely breast-fed.
- 23 or 7% of the infants were partly breast fed.
- 13 or 4% of the infants were breast fed and afterwards  
bottle fed.
- 45 or 13% of the infants were entirely bottle fed.

The percentage of children entirely breast fed is the same as in 1937.

## SUPPLY OF MILK TO EXPECTANT AND NURSING MOTHERS AND CHILDREN.

1,232½ gallons of certified milk were supplied free to mothers and children under the scheme approved by the Ministry of Health. 3,264 lbs. of dried milk were supplied at cost price for infant feeding in cases approved by the Medical Officer.

## MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CENTRE.

The various M. and C.W. Clinics are held at 135, St. Owen Street, adjacent to the Town Hall. Sessions for Infant Welfare Consultation are held on Wednesday afternoons and on Thursday mornings and afternoons. The Thursday morning session is a "Toddlers" Clinic for children between the ages of 2 and 5 years. During the year 190 children made 913 attendances at the Clinic.

At all the Infant Welfare Clinics 645 mothers made 7,678 attendances. The attendances of children were, under one year 5,660 and between the ages of 1 and 5 years 2,465. Of the 645 mothers, 94 came from the Rural District outside the City.

During 1938 the facilities of the Infant Welfare Clinics were taken advantage of by 70 per cent. of the mothers of children whose births were notified in the City.

Much of the success of the Infant Welfare Clinics is due to the devoted service of voluntary workers who attend every week and take charge of the social side of the work.

## TREATMENT OF CHILDREN UNDER SCHOOL AGE.

### (a) MINOR AILMENTS.

Treatment of minor ailments is available at the Clinic, at the rear of the Town Hall, each week day morning after the School Minor Ailment Clinic. During the year 33 children under 1 year made 159 attendances and 97 children between the ages of 1 and 5 years made 577 attendances for treatment.

(b) OPERATIVE TREATMENT OF ENLARGED TONSILS AND ADENOIDS.

Arrangements are made for the treatment to be carried out at the Herefordshire General Hospital. Post-operative supervision is exercised by the Medical Officer of Health and by the Health Visitors and advice given as to breathing exercises. During the year 3 boys and 5 girls received operative treatment.

ANTE-NATAL CLINICS.

This clinic is held weekly on Tuesday afternoons under the supervision of a Lady Medical Officer. During the year 242 expectant mothers made 738 attendances. Of these 242 expectant mothers 16 were from the Rural Districts outside the City.

The arrangement whereby the midwives from the Hereford City Nursing and Maternity Society had the use of certain rooms in the Clinic for booking cases has terminated on 25th December, 1938, as accommodation for this work is now available in the Society's new premises in Bridge Street. Close co-operation between the Society and the Ante-Natal Clinic will be maintained.

DENTAL TREATMENT OF EXPECTANT AND NURSING MOTHERS AND CHILDREN.

A scheme for the treatment of mothers and children attending the Welfare Centre was inaugurated on 1st July, 1938. The Dental Surgeon devotes one session of two hours every Friday afternoon to the work. The following is a summary of the work done.

				<i>Mothers.</i>	<i>Children.</i>
Referred to Dentist	...			78	9
Treated	...	...	...	78	7
Teeth extracted	...	...	...	112	5

CHILD LIFE PROTECTION.

All children below the age of 9 years boarded out with foster parents for gain are kept under the supervision of the Authority : and it is the duty of such foster parents to give seven days notice in writing to the Authority before accepting the children into their care.

Ninety-nine visits were made to the homes of boarded-out children by the Health Visitors during the year.

The following information is extracted from the Register of Boarded-out Children :—

On Register at 31st December, 1937	...	12 children.
Added during the year 1938	... ..	4 „
		<hr/>
		16 „
		<hr/>

Taken off Register during 1938 :—

(a) On reaching the age of nine years	...	3 children.
(b) To parent or other relative	... ..	5 „
(c) Left the district	... ..	1 „
		<hr/>
		9 „
		<hr/>

Remaining on Register at 31st December, 1938		7 „
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#### FOSTER MOTHERS.

On Register at 31st December, 1937	... ..	12
On Register at 31st December, 1938	... ..	7

#### NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS IN 1938.

Live Births notified	... ..	478
Still Births notified	... ..	21
		<hr/>
Total	... ..	499
		<hr/>

Of these births, 355 were notified by Midwives and 144 by Medical Practitioners.

During the year the notification of 39 births in the City to mothers ordinarily resident in other areas was transferred to the Infant Welfare Authority concerned.

#### REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS.

The number of live births registered in the City was 402 (199 males and 203 females), equal to a Birth Rate of 15.5 per 1,000 of population. The Birth Rate for England and Wales was 15.1. The number of births in the City shows a considerable increase over the figure of 354 in 1937.

Of the 402 live births 27 (16 males and 11 females) were illegitimate. There were 13 still births, all of which were legitimate births.



## INFANTILE MORTALITY.

Eighteen infants died before reaching the age of 12 months. All were legitimate births. The Infantile Mortality rate per 1,000 live births was 45. The Infantile Mortality rate for England and Wales was 53. Of the 18 infantile deaths 13 were due to causes associated with congenital debility or prematurity.

The causes of death were :—

<i>Cause</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>
Broncho pneumonia ...	—	4
Intra cranial haemorrhage ...	1	—
Malformation ... ..	—	3
Prematurity ... ..	3	1
Heart Disease ... ..	2	—
Icterus ... ..	1	—
Asphyxia ... ..	1	—
Epilepsy ... ..	—	1
Intestinal haemorrhage ...	—	1
	—	—
	8	10
	—	—

## SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

### WATER.

An 8 inch main has been laid along Barrs Court Road to supply the College Hill Estate and a 3 inch main has been extended for 900 yards along Bullingham Lane. A number of services have also been laid to supply property in the outlying districts.

The water is drawn from the River Wye inside the City boundary and is chlorinated and passed through slow sand filters. It is a piped supply and is satisfactory in quality and quantity. Weekly bacteriological examination is made of the water before filtration and from a tap in the town and shows that the *Bacillus Coli* was absent in 100 c.c's of the tap water.

### WELLS.

During the year, 8 samples of water from 3 private wells were collected, 6 for chemical examination, and 2 for bacteriological examination, and were submitted to the County and City Laboratory. There was evidence of pollution in one of the samples and the town water was laid on. The property has since been closed for human habitation.



Ten houses supplied by five wells were connected to the public mains, and there were at the end of the year 30 houses supplied by 21 wells in the City, 18 of which are outside the town water supply. The districts are as follows :—

<i>District.</i>	<i>Houses.</i>	<i>Wells.</i>
Aylestone Hill ....	1	1
Bullingham (Lower) ...	2	2
Do. (Upper) ...	10	5
Grafton and Red Hill ...	7	6
Holmer ...	2	1
King's Acre and Huntington ...	4	3
Franchisestone ...	3	2
Westfields ...	1	1
Total ...	30	21

## DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

A 12 inch sewer has been laid for 296 yards from Holme Lacy Road along Hoarwithy Road to drain property on the west side and a 15 inch sewer has been laid along Watery Lane in connection with the Withy Brook Estate.

The sewerage of the College Hill Estate has been completed and a 24 inch outfall sewer from College Road along Barrs Court Road to Stonebow Road, a distance of 1,060 yards.

A number of sewers have been constructed by private enterprise the chief ones being in Bute Avenue, Dinedor Avenue, Hazel Place, Orchard Estate, Putson Estate and Lichfield Avenue.

Four houses were erected during 1938 outside the City sewerage system and were connected to septic tanks.

## RIVER AND STREAMS.

No instances of pollution of the River Wye and the various streams passing through the City were reported during the year.

## CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

Five closets on the conservancy system at houses closed or demolished under the Housing Act were disused or demolished during the year.

The numbers and types of closets on the conservancy system at the end of the year are as follows :—

<i>District.</i>	<i>Houses.</i>	<i>Privies.</i>	<i>Pails.</i>
Aylestone Hill ... ..	7	—	7
Hunderton ... ..	1	—	1
Breinton ... ..	6	—	6
Bullingham (Lower) ... ..	2	1	1
Do. (Upper) ... ..	12	3	9
Canon Moor ... ..	2	—	2
Grafton and Red Hill ... ..	3	1	2
Hampton Park and Tupsley ... ..	14	—	14
Holmer ... ..	10	2	8
King's Acre and Huntington ... ..	17	5	13
Westfields ... ..	1	—	2
Other Districts ... ..	7	—	7
Total ... ..	82	12	72

These are not in populous or closely-built centres and of the 82 houses, 79 are outside the town sewerage system. In addition, the sanitary conveniences at 3 factories on the outskirts of the City are on the conservancy system.

## PUBLIC CLEANING.

The collection of domestic refuse has been extended to meet the requirements of the newly developed estates on the outskirts of the City. All new houses are provided with galvanized iron bins with covers, and the substitution of approved bins in place of improper and uncovered receptacles at existing houses is being enforced.

The major portion of the horses and carts used for refuse collection have been replaced by four motor vehicles of the closed type. A mechanical gully emptier and flusher and a mechanical road sweeper have been put into operation.

## SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

The number and nature of inspections and visits by the staff of the Health Department during the year was as follows :—

Nuisances and work in progress ... ..	763
Re Ashbins ... ..	427
Housing Acts ... ..	1672
Overcrowding ... ..	137
Tents and Vans ... ..	64
Infectious Disease ... ..	488

Factory Act	...	...	...	...	...	333
Outworkers	...	...	...	...	...	14
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	84
Food Preparing Places	...	...	...	...	...	159
Ice Cream Premises	...	...	...	...	...	49
Shops Act	...	...	...	...	...	90
Merchandise Marks Act	...	...	...	...	...	91
Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops	...	...	...	...	...	160
Public Slaughterhouse	...	...	...	...	...	279
Stables and Piggeries	...	...	...	...	...	8
Offensive Trades	...	...	...	...	...	12
Public Conveniences	...	...	...	...	...	888
Schools and Public Buildings	...	...	...	...	...	124
Verminous Houses	...	...	...	...	...	40
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	838
Total					...	5,720

The following table shows the number of statutory and informal notices served during the year and the result of the service of such notices.

Statute or Byelaws.	Notices not complied with at end of 1937	Notices served during 1938		Complied with during 1938.	Notices not complied with at end of 1938
		Statutory	Informal		
Public Health Acts	5	7	409	418	3
Housing Act	—	—	7	7	—
Hereford Corporation Act	—	15	6	21	—
Factories Act	1	—	46	43	4
Shops Act	4	1	19	20	4
Milk and Dairies Order	—	—	5	5	—
City Byelaws	—	3	—	3	—
Totals	10	26	492	517	11
		518			



In addition to the above notices, 83 reports were made to other departments and 189 reports on cases of notifiable infectious disease were made to the Medical Officer of Health by the staff of the Health Department, 19 of which were by the Health Visitors.

Twelve water, 11 smoke, and 9 colour tests were applied to drainage systems.

## DEFECTS AND NUISANCES.

### DRAINAGE.

Obstructed drains opened and cleansed	...	...	80
Defective drainage repaired or relaid	...	...	30
Houses with insufficient drainage, extra provided	...		1
Glazed stoneware gully traps fixed	...	...	27
Drainage removed from inside houses	...	...	—
Houses connected to public sewer	...	...	—
Sewage removed from cellars	...	...	6
Intercepting and inspection chambers constructed	...		3
Inspection chambers repaired	...	...	9
Ventilating shafts fixed or repaired	...	...	8
Overflowing cesspools	...	...	2

### CLOSETS, PRIVIES AND URINALS.

Obstructions to W.C.'s removed	...	...	37
Dirty basins of W.C.'s cleansed	...	...	3
W.C.'s repaired or erected	...	...	20
Insufficient accommodation, extra W.C.'s erected	...		6
Pedestal basins fixed	...	...	14
Water supply provided to W.C.'s	...	...	7
Soil-pipes repaired or new fixed	...	...	2
Flushing apparatus repaired or new provided	...		14
Ventilation provided to W.C.'s	...	...	4
Dirty walls of W.C.'s limewashed	...	...	4
Urinals repaired or erected	...	...	3
Pail Closets converted to W.C.'s	...	...	1
Pail or Privy Closets abolished	...	...	5

### DWELLING HOUSES, ETC.

Houses demolished under Demolition Orders	...	...	14
Overcrowding abated	...	...	50
Verminous houses disinfected	...	...	16
Dilapidated and dirty houses repaired and cleansed	...		18
Damp walls remedied	...	...	10
Roofs repaired	...	...	24
Spouting repaired or new provided	...	...	19
Chimneys and fireplaces repaired	...	...	31



## DWELLING HOUSES, ETC.—continued.

Floors relaid or repaired	...	...	...	...	14
Doors repaired or new provided	...	...	...	...	27
Staircases repaired	...	...	...	...	4
Windows repaired or made to open	...	...	...	...	61
Ventilation provided to bedrooms	...	...	...	...	—
Food pantries provided	...	...	...	...	4
Galvanised refuse bins provided	...	...	...	...	154
Town water supply laid on to houses	...	...	...	...	10
Drinking wells abolished	...	...	...	...	5
Yards and passages paved or repaired	...	...	...	...	11
Washhouses repaired or erected	...	...	...	...	3
Washing boilers provided or repaired	...	...	...	...	8
Dirty walls of washhouses limewashed	...	...	...	...	3

## SINKS AND WASTE-PIPES.

Dilapidated sinks repaired	...	...	...	...	7
New glazed stoneware sinks fixed	...	...	...	...	11
Waste-pipes repaired or new provided	...	...	...	...	16
Waste-pipes and rainwater pipes disconnected over gullies	...	...	...	...	3

## KEEPING OF ANIMALS AND MANURE.

Nuisances from poultry and animals abated	...	...	...	...	3
Accumulations of manure and refuse removed	...	...	...	...	38

## MISCELLANEOUS.

Contraventions of Byelaws in respect to Tents and Vans	...	...	...	...	3
Contraventions of Byelaws in respect to Swine	...	...	...	...	—
Contraventions of Byelaws in respect to Offensive Trades	...	...	...	...	—
Dairies limewashed after notice	...	...	...	...	5
Bakehouses limewashed after notice	...	...	...	...	22
Food preparing places cleansed after notice	...	...	...	...	10
Miscellaneous nuisances abated	...	...	...	...	23

PREMISES AND OCCUPATIONS CONTROLLED BY  
BYELAWS, REGULATIONS, ETC.

## SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

The public slaughterhouse is referred to on page 31. There are no registered or licensed slaughterhouses in the City.

## COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

There are no registered Common Lodging Houses in the City.

## OFFENSIVE TRADES.

These comprise one tripe boiler, two fell-mongers and one gut-scraper. The gut-scraper occupies buildings at the Public Slaughterhouse. No complaints were received during the year and there was no necessity for any action under the Byelaws.

## PUBLIC CONVENIENCES.

There are 15 public sanitary conveniences for males, of which 3 are in the Cattle Market and one each in the Castle Green, Cemetery and Car Park, and 8 for females including one each in the Cattle Market, Castle Green, Cemetery and Car Park.

Those in the streets are under the control of the Health Committee and a man is specially engaged in cleansing and disinfecting, and those in the Cattle Market, Castle Green, Cemetery and Car Park are under the control of their respective Committees.

The question of additional accommodation was still under consideration at the end of the year.

## TENTS, VANS AND SHEDS.

Three contraventions of the Byelaws by allowing caravans to be brought on to land without water supply and closet accommodation were found and the vans left the district.

The vans used in connection with the May Fair are referred to below.

## MAY FAIR.

The annual pleasure fair was held in the central streets of the City from Tuesday evening 3rd May, till Thursday evening, 5th May, when it was transferred to the Car Park in Edgar Street for the remainder of the week.

The Chief Sanitary Inspector visited all the living vans on May 4th, which were parked as follows :—

Park in Edgar Street	...	...	...	...	42
King Street	...	...	...	...	5
Broad Street	...	...	...	...	2
St. Peters Street	...	...	...	...	2
Commercial Street	...	...	...	...	4
Commercial Road	...	...	...	...	3
Blackfriars Street	...	...	...	...	1
Total					59

The 59 vans were occupied by 147 adults and 35 children.

The comparative figures for the past five years are :—

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Vans.</i>	<i>Adults.</i>	<i>Children.</i>
1937	65	146	28
1936	68	160	39
1935	57	132	25
1934	63	149	25
1933	65	148	48

The standard of cleanliness in the vans was generally satisfactory and no cases of illness among the occupants were noted.

There were four stalls erected in the streets for the sale of sweets and confectionery some of which was unwrapped and uncovered and so exposed to contamination by street dust. As there are ample facilities provided by local traders in their shops in the vicinity of the Fair it does not appear that the prohibition of such confectionery stalls would cause any hardship.

#### RAG FLOCK ACTS 1911 AND 1928.

Rag Flock is not manufactured in the City and the upholsterers and other traders obtain their supplies under a warranty that it conforms to the standard of cleanliness laid down by the Regulations of 1912.

No samples were taken during the year.

#### SMOKE ABATEMENT.

Several complaints were received during the year respecting two chimneys in residential districts of the City. A number of observations were made and in one instance nothing occurred which justified any formal action. The other chimney was under consideration by the Health Committee at the end of the year.

No Byelaws have been made under the Public Health Act, 1936.

#### SWIMMING BATHS.

Samples of water taken periodically are examined bacteriologically and are found to be of a high standard of purity and quite suitable for the purpose.

The water is filtered, aerated and chlorinated every time the bath is used.

Open air swimming is available at the public bathing station in the River Wye at Bartonsham during the summer months where there is dressing accommodation for males and females. An attendant is in charge during the hours of opening.

#### ERADICATION OF BED BUGS.

Particulars of the action taken for the eradication of bed bugs are as follows :—

1.	(a)	No. of Council houses found to be infested	...	13
	(b)	No of other houses found to be infested	...	3
	(c)	No. disinfested	... ..	16



2. The methods employed for freeing infested houses was fumigation with “Cimex Fumigant” and spraying with “Cromessol Insecticide” and burning with a blow lamp the badly infested parts.

3. No methods are employed for ensuring that the belongings of tenants are free from vermin before removal to Council houses.

4. The work of disinfestation is carried out by the Local Authority.

5. Advice is given to tenants as to the measures to be taken to prevent infestation or re-infestation.

### SCHOOLS.

The sanitary condition and water supply to all the schools in the City are satisfactory. The sanitary conveniences are on the water carriage system and are connected to the town sewers with the exception of Tupsley School. This discharges in a septic tank with filtration bed, the effluent from which is connected to the roadside ditch. The condition at times gives rise to a serious nuisance.

The water supply to all schools is from the town mains.

The health of the scholars is referred to in the report of the School Medical Officer at the end of this report. During the year 213 notices were sent to the Head Teachers requiring the exclusion from school of 231 children on account of infectious disease and 27 notices were sent to Superintendents of Sunday Schools.

### SHOPS ACT, 1934.

During the year, 51 shops were visited and 20 Notices were served under Section 10 of the Shops Act, 1934 as follows :—

To provide means of ventilation	...	...	3
To provide means for maintaining a reasonable temperature	...	...	5
To provide sanitary conveniences	...	...	3
To maintain sanitary conveniences	...	...	2
To provide washing facilities	...	...	7

Exemptions from the provisions of the Section owing to restricted accommodation and the fact that suitable and sufficient sanitary conveniences were conveniently available, were granted in respect of two premises.

### HEREFORD CORPORATION ACT, 1936.

DRAINAGE.—Under Section 98, twenty-one notices were served to remedy obstructed or defective drains or water closets within twenty-four hours and all were complied with.



ICE CREAM.—Nineteen (2 Manufacturer Vendors and 17 Vendors) were registered after an inspection of the premises as required by Section 104 and at the end of the year there were 52 premises in the City where Ice Cream is manufactured or sold.

POTTED AND PRESERVED FOODS.—There are 36 premises in the City registered for the preparation or manufacture of potted, pressed, pickled or preserved meat or other food intended for sale. All the premises have been visited and on the whole were found to be satisfactorily conducted.

TRANSPORT OF FOOD.—One case of contravention of the Byelaws with respect to the transport for the purposes of trade or business of food was found during the year and the owner of the vehicle was cautioned.

CAMPING GROUNDS.—One case of contravention of the Byelaws was found by allowing three vans used for human habitation to be brought on to land, but upon the owner's attention being drawn to the provisions of the Byelaws in respect to sanitary conveniences he caused the vans to be removed.

## FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

### 1.—INSPECTIONS FOR PURPOSES OF PROVISIONS AS TO HEALTH.

INCLUDING INSPECTIONS MADE BY SANITARY INSPECTORS.

<i>Premises.</i> (1)	<i>Number of</i>		
	<i>Inspections</i> (2)	<i>Written Notices</i> (3)	<i>Occupiers prosecuted</i> (4)
Factories with mechanical power ...	172	25	—
Factories without mechanical power ...	156	21	—
Other Premises under the Act (including works of building and engineering construction but not including outworkers' premises) ... ..	5	—	—
Total ...	333	46	—

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars (1)	Number of Defects			Number of defects in respect to which Prosecutions were instituted (5)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector (4)	
Want of cleanliness (S. 1) ... ..	26	26	—	—
Overcrowding (S. 2) ... ..	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S. 3) ...	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S. 4) ... ..	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S. 6) ...	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S. 7)—				
Insufficient ... ..	2	2	—	—
Unsuitable or defective ... ..	9	7	—	—
Not separate for Sexes ... ..	4	2	—	—
Other offences ... ..	5	5	—	—
(Not including offences relating to Home Work or offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921, and re-enacted in the Third Shedule to the Factories Act, 1937).				
Total. ... ..	46	42	—	—

3.—OUTWORK IN UNWHOLESOME PREMISES—Nil.

HOUSING.

Number of New Houses erected during the year :—				
By the Local Authority	...	...	...	375
By other bodies or persons	...	...	...	222
				597

1. INSPECTION OF DWELLING-HOUSES DURING THE YEAR.

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) ... ..	301
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	301

(2) (a)	Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932 ... ..	231*
	Number of inspections made for the purpose	231
(3)	Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ... ..	221*
(4)	Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation ... ..	8

\*Included in these numbers are 154 houses dealt with in Clearance Areas.

## 2. REMEDY OF DEFECTS DURING THE YEAR WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICES.

	Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers ... ..	8
--	--	---

## 3. ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS DURING THE YEAR.

(a)	Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—	
(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs ... ..	—
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:—	
(a)	By owners ... ..	—
(b)	By Local Authority in default of owners	—
(b)	Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—	
(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ... ..	6
(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
(a)	By owners ... ..	6
(b)	By Local Authority in default of owners	—
(c)	Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—	
(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made ... ..	33



(2)	Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders ... ..	14
(d)	Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—	
(1)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made ... ..	5
(2)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit ... ..	3

In addition to the above :—

Number of houses closed on an undertaking of the owner under Section 11 ... ..	30
Number of houses awaiting demolition under Demolition Orders ... ..	51
Number of houses demolished under Clearance Orders ... ..	149
Number of houses awaiting demolition under confirmed Clearance Orders ... ..	412

#### 4. HOUSING ACT, 1936—PART IV.—OVERCROWDING.

(a)	(i)	Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year ... ..	31
	(ii)	Number of families dwelling therein ... ..	34
	(iii)	Number of persons dwelling therein ... ..	211½
(b)		Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year ... ..	8
(c)	(i)	Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year ... ..	50
	(ii)	Number of persons concerned in such cases ... ..	323½
(d)		Particulars of any cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding ... ..	—
(e)		Any other particulars with respect to overcrowding conditions upon which the Medical Officer of Health may consider it desirable to report ... ..	—



## CLEARANCE AREAS.

The following Clearance Areas which were represented in 1937 under Section 25 of the Housing Act, 1936, were the subject of Ministry of Health Inquiries in 1938 :—

<i>Area.</i>	<i>Situation.</i>	<i>No. of Houses.</i>	<i>No. of Persons to be Displaced.</i>
No. 55.	49 to 53 and 1 back Commercial Road ... ..	6	21
No. 56.	24 to 27 ditto ... ..	4	16
No. 57.	1 to 9 Merton Place ... ..	9	35
No. 58.	1 to 4 South View Place ... ..	4	13
No. 59.	36 and 37 Monkmoor Street ... ..	2	9
No. 60.	40 to 43 ditto ... ..	4	25
No. 61.	31, 32 and 33 ditto ... ..	3	10
No. 62.	19 to 24 ditto ... ..	6	21
No. 63.	11, 12 and 13 Commercial Road and 43 to 54 Catherine Street ... ..	15	47
No. 64.	36, 38, 55 to 63 Blue School Street ... ..	7	32
No. 65.	14 to 28, 30, 32 and 35 to 45 Blue School Street, 23 to 28 Maylord Street, 17 to 26, 55 to 68 Catherine Street and 16 to 23 Coningsby Street ... ..	54	218
No. 66.	21 to 27 Blue School Street, 1, 5, 8, 9, 10, 75 to 90 Catherine Street, 111 to 115, 120, 121 and 122 Widemarsh Street ... ..	33	136.
No. 67.	1 to 9 Blue School Street ... ..	5	22
No. 68.	4 to 8 Coningsby Street ... ..	5	25
Total ... ..		157	630

Clearance Orders were made in all cases with the exception of Areas Nos. 63, 64 and 65. Nos. 11, 12 and 13 Commercial Road in Area No. 63 and Nos. 59, 60 and 61 Blue School Street in Area No. 64, were excluded from the Orders on the owners undertaking to render the properties fit for human habitation, and Nos. 35, 37 and 39 Blue School Street in Area No. 65 were also excluded.

During the year official representations were made under Section 25 of the Housing Act, 1936 in respect to the following properties and the Council declared them to be Clearance Areas :—

<i>Area.</i>	<i>Situation.</i>	<i>No. of Houses</i>	<i>No. of Persons to be Displaced.</i>
No. 45.	2 to 9 Church Court and 2 to 5 Fryzers Court Bewell Street ...	12	42
No. 69.	1 to 14 Barrs Court Place, 4 to 12 Barrs Court Terrace, 1 to 8 and 10 to 12 Brighton Terrace ...	34	103
No. 70.	48 to 62 Widemarsh Street ...	15	46
No. 71.	66 to 69 ditto ... ..	4	17
No. 72.	82, 83 and 84 ditto ... ..	3	11
No. 73.	1, 2 and 3 Edward Place, Richmond Street, 5 and 35 to 41 Richmond Street ... ..	11	46
No. 74.	Moorfield Cottage and 5, 8 and 9 Richmond Street ... ..	4	17
No. 75.	18 to 23 and 1 and 2 Harris's Cottages, Victoria Street ...	8	24
No. 76.	82 to 89 Bath Street ... ..	8	31
No. 77.	15 to 24 Perseverance Road ...	10	43
No. 78.	1 and 2 Tupsley Court Cottages, Ledbury Road ... ..	2	11
No. 80.	6 to 14 Hinton Road ... ..	9	23
No. 81.	1 to 17 and 2 and 3 Built's Court, Bath Street ... ..	19	64
No. 82.	21, 23 and 25 Highmore Street ...	3	11
No. 83.	3 to 25 Baysham Street ...	12	35
Total ...		154	513

Ministry of Health Inquiries were held during the year and the Clearance Orders were confirmed with the exception of Moorfield Cottage in Area No. 74 which the owner undertook to close for human habitation, and Nos 22 and 23 Victoria Street in Area No. 75 which the owners gave an undertaking to render fit for human habitation by conversion into one dwellinghouse.

During the year 217 families comprising 833 persons were rehoused from Clearance Areas and 144 houses were demolished.

## INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

### MILK SUPPLY.

#### MILK AND DAIRIES ACTS AND ORDER.

Six applications for registration as retail purveyors of milk and one for registration of a dairy were received and granted during the year.

At the end of the year the registers contained the names and addresses in the City of 59 persons registered as follows :—

- 2 Cowkeepers and Wholesale Purveyors.
- 7 Cowkeepers and Wholesale and Retail Purveyors.
- 8 Cowkeepers and Retail Purveyors.
- 42 Retail Purveyors.

In addition, 59 persons in the adjoining Rural Districts are registered for the sale of Milk in the City as follows :—

- 12 Wholesale Purveyors.
- 8 Wholesale and Retail Purveyors.
- 39 Retail Purveyors.

During the year 160 visits were paid to Cowsheds and Dairies and attention was drawn to the following contraventions :—

Not protecting milk from contamination	...	...	3
Want of cleansing of dairy	...	...	2
Interior of vehicle not clean	...	...	2
Absence of name and address on vehicle	...	...	3
Carrying on trade of Cowkeeper without being registered	...	...	1
Carrying on trade of Retail Purveyor of Milk without being registered	...	...	3

Notice was given in one case stopping the employment of a person who had been in contact with infectious disease from taking part in the distribution or storage of milk until all danger of the communication of infectious disease by means of the milk had ceased.

Proceedings were instituted against a Retail Purveyor of Milk in three instances for not protecting milk from contamination. In the first two cases he was fined ten shillings in each case and on the third occasion he was fined £1 and ordered to be struck off the Register in respect of the premises.

#### MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDERS 1936 AND 1938.

There are three retailers of "Tuberculin Tested" milk in the City which is produced and bottled in the Hereford Rural District, and two producers of "Accredited Milk." The licences are issued by the County Council.



Milk distributed under the scheme approved by the Minister of Health to nursing and expectant mothers and also that supplied to the City Isolation Hospital is "Tuberculin Tested."

#### BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF MILK.

Twenty samples of milk were collected and submitted to the Clinical Research Association, Ltd., for complete bacteriological examination. Of these two were Accredited Milk and one T.T. Certified.

The following are the reports :—

No.	No. of Bacteria per c.c.	Presence of <i>Bacillus Coli</i> in			<i>Tubercle Bacilli.</i>
		1 100 c.c.	1 1000 c.c.	1 10000 c.c.	
1	... Accredited ...	—	—	—	—
2	... T.T. Cert. ...	—	—	—	—
3	... 155,330 ...	+	—	—	—
4	... 43,660 ...	—	—	—	—
5	... 74,330 ...	+	—	—	—
6	... 890,000 ...	—	—	—	+
7	... 1,010,000 ...	+	—	—	—
8	... 103,330 ...	—	—	—	—
9	... 133,660 ...	+	+	—	—
10	... 15,660 ...	—	—	—	—
11	... 133,330 ...	—	—	—	—
12	... 106,000 ...	—	—	—	+
13	... Accredited				
14	... 207,000 ...	+	+	+	—
15	... 265,000 ...	+	+	—	—
16	... 122,660 ...	—	—	—	—
17	... 54,330 ...	+	—	—	—
18	... 305,000 ...	+	+	+	—
19	... 335,000 ...	+	+	—	—
20	... 37,000 ...	—	—	—	—

All the samples were taken in the street in course of retail delivery.

The attention of the producers was drawn to the reports upon Nos. 5, 7, 9, 18 and 19 and copies of the reports on Nos. 3, 14, 15 and 17 were sent to the Medical Officer of Health for the Hereford Rural District in whose area the milk was produced.

In accordance with Section 4 of the Milk and Dairies (Consolidation) Act, 1915, notice was given to the County Medical Officer of Health in regard to Nos. 6 and 12 and two cows at each farm were found to be tubercular and were slaughtered under the Tuberculosis Order 1938.

## MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

There are no private slaughterhouses in the City, and all slaughtering takes place at the Public Slaughterhouse, erected in 1866, the property of the Council. It is under the control of the Markets Committee and has a resident manager. The humane killer is used on all animals except pigs which are stunned electrically.

All meat is inspected and when necessary the opinion of the Medical Officer of Health and a Veterinary Surgeon is obtained.

The number of animals slaughtered at the Public Slaughterhouse during the year was:—Beeves, 2555; Calves, 351; Sheep, 6362; Lambs, 6069; and Pigs, 5127; Total, 20,464, as compared with 18,444 in 1937.

The following are particulars of the carcasses inspected and condemned.

	<i>Beeves</i>	<i>Calves.</i>	<i>Sheep and Lambs.</i>	<i>Pigs.</i>
Number killed ... ..	2555	351	12431	5127
Number inspected ... ..	2555	351	12431	5127
<i>All diseases except Tuberculosis :—</i>				
Whole carcasses condemned ... ..	4	2	21	13
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ... ..	30	1	23	26
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis... ..	1.33%	.855%	.354%	.956%
<i>Tuberculosis only :—</i>				
Whole carcasses condemned ... ..	4	—	—	2
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ... ..	5	—	—	309
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis... ..	.352%	—	—	6.085%

Additional particulars as to diseased or unsound conditions found are as follows, and in all cases the carcasses or portions were surrendered and destroyed at the Destructor :—

## BEEVES.

Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	9
Abscesses	...	...	...	...	7
Actinomycosis	...	...	...	...	2
Black Leg	...	...	...	...	1
Decomposition	...	...	...	...	2
Distomatosis	...	...	...	...	9
Dropsy	...	...	...	...	1
Echinococcus Cysts	...	...	...	...	4
Injury	...	...	...	...	3
Jaundice	...	...	...	...	1
Pleurisy	...	...	...	...	2
Pyæmia	...	...	...	...	1
Septicæmia	...	...	...	...	1

(Amount condemned, 4,630 lbs.)

## SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Abscesses	...	...	...	...	1
Anaemia	...	...	...	...	1
Distomatosis	...	...	...	...	17
Difficult Labour	...	...	...	...	5
Decomposition	...	...	...	...	1
Dropsy	...	...	...	...	5
Emaciation	...	...	...	...	2
Enteritis	...	...	...	...	1
Hydraemia	...	...	...	...	1
Injury	...	...	...	...	3
Mastitis	...	...	...	...	1
Metritis	...	...	...	...	1
Moribund	...	...	...	...	1
Nephritis	...	...	...	...	1
Pleurisy	...	...	...	...	2
Uraemia	...	...	...	...	1

(Amount condemned, 1,092 lbs.)



## PIGS.

Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	312
Abscesses	...	...	...	...	1
Dropsy	...	...	...	...	1
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	2
Injury	...	...	...	...	8
Moribund	...	...	...	...	1
Pericarditis	...	...	...	...	1
Peritonitis	...	...	...	...	2
Pleurisy	...	...	...	...	29
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	2
Pyæmia	...	...	...	...	1
Swine Fever	...	...	...	...	1

(Amount condemned, 7,031 lbs.)

In addition to the above, the carcase of a sheep weighing 55 lbs, 24 lbs. of tomatoes, 15 lbs. of prawns, 13 lbs. of fish fillets, 10 lbs. of herring roes, 14½ lbs. of cooked ham, 2 cooked turkeys and 1 rabbit were voluntarily surrendered and destroyed.

Shops, stalls, vehicles and premises where food is sold or prepared are constantly under observation.

Proceedings were taken for depositing for the purpose of preparation for sale the carcase of a sheep and two pieces of beef and fines were inflicted amounting to £6.

## SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1933.

During the year 51 annual licences to slaughter or stun animals in a Slaughterhouse or Knacker's Yard were renewed and one new licence was granted.

## BAKEHOUSES.

During the periodical visits to the 28 bakehouses in the City it was found necessary to give 22 intimations of the necessity for limewashing.

## FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928.

REPORT OF THE SAMPLING OFFICER FOR THE YEAR  
ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1938.

The following table shows the number and nature of the articles submitted to the Public Analyst during the year ending the 31st December, 1938, and the result of the analysis :—

ARTICLE.	Number Submitted		Number Genuine.		Number Adulterated	
	Formal.	Informal.	Formal.	Informal.	Formal.	Informal.
Milk ... ..	4	31	4	30	...	1
Condensed Milk ...	...	3	...	3	...	...
Cream... ..	...	5	...	5	...	...
Butter ... ..	...	9	...	9	...	...
Margarine ... ..	...	5	...	5	...	...
Lard ... ..	...	2	...	2	...	...
Rice ... ..	...	2	...	2	...	...
Sago ... ..	...	2	...	2	...	...
Pepper ... ..	...	4	...	4	...	...
Ground Ginger ...	...	1	...	1	...	...
Sausages ... ..	...	2	...	2	...	...
Chilled Salmon ...	...	1	...	1	...	...
Olive Oil ... ..	...	1	...	1	...	...
Cream of Tartar ...	...	1	...	1	...	...
Camphorated Oil ...	...	1	...	1	...	...
Ammon. Tincture of	...	1	...	1	...	...
Quinine ... ..	...	1	...	1	...	...
Tincture of Rhubarb	...	1	...	1	...	...
TOTALS ... ..	4	72	4	71	...	1
	76		75		1	

## OBSERVATIONS.

MILK.—All the samples were free from preservatives and artificial colouring matters.

The average composition of the samples was :—

		<i>Quarter ending.</i>			
		<i>March.</i>	<i>June.</i>	<i>September.</i>	<i>December</i>
Solids not Fat (8.5%)		8.82	8.99	8.78	8.90
Fat (3.0%)	... ..	3.50	3.55	3.50	3.89

The legal limit is shown in parenthesis.

One of the informal samples was deficient of 46 per cent. of fat. A formal sample was taken, and this proved genuine. The deficiency in the former case was evidently due to the fact that the retailer had not been stirring the milk in the receptacle in which it was kept.

CONDENSED MILK.—The samples were found to comply with the Public Health (Condensed Milk) Regulations, 1923, as to labelling, and to contain the equivalent pints of milk as stated on the label.

CREAM.—All the samples were genuine and free from preservatives and thickening substances.

BUTTER AND MARGARINE.—All the samples were free from preservatives and the moisture content below the legal limit of 16 per cent.

#### MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT, 1926.

Ninety-one special visits were made to see if shopkeepers and traders were complying with the Orders made requiring imported foodstuffs to be marked with an indication of origin.

Written warnings were sent in 8 instances for failing to mark imported meat (4) and tomatoes (4).

#### ARTIFICIAL CREAM ACT, 1929.

There are no premises registered with the Authority for the manufacture or sale of Artificial Cream.

#### PUBLIC HEALTH (CONDENSED MILK) REGULATIONS, 1923 AND 1927.

Two samples of Condensed Full Cream Milk and one of Condensed Machine-skimmed Milk were submitted for analysis during the year and each complied with the Regulations as to labelling and contents.



## PUBLIC HEALTH (DRIED MILK) REGULATIONS, 1923 AND 1927.

## PUBLIC HEALTH (PRESERVATIVES, ETC. IN FOOD) REGULATIONS, 1925 TO 1927.

There has been no necessity for any action under these Regulations.

Samples of food submitted to the Public Analyst under the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928 are examined for the presence of preservatives.

A sample of Sausages contained 120 parts per million of Sulphur Dioxide as against 450 parts allowed by the Regulations.

## CHEMICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF FOOD.

Chemical analyses are carried out by the City Analyst, Mr. W. T. Rigby, F.I.C., of Birmingham, and bacteriological examinations of milk by the Clinical Research Association Ltd., of London and the County Bacteriological and Biological Laboratory.

## NUTRITION.

Advice on nutrition is given by the Medical Officer at the Infant Welfare Centre in cases where this is indicated. Certified Milk is supplied to necessitous mothers and infants. This is delivered in sealed bottles at the homes of the recipients every morning. The milk in schools scheme is referred to in the Report on the School Medical Service.

## SHELL-FISH (MOLLUSCAN).

There has been no necessity for any action under the Public Health (Shell-fish) Regulations, 1934 or the Public Health (Cleansing of Shell-fish) Act, 1932.

## **PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.**

The incidence of notifiable infectious disease during the year was higher than of late due to the occurrence of a large number of cases of scarlet fever.

## SCARLET FEVER.

This disease was prevalent towards the end of 1937 as recorded in the report of that year, and the prevalence continued throughout the earlier months of 1938. The monthly incidence was :—

January	...	...	14	July	...	...	20
February	...	...	24	August	...	...	6
March	...	...	26	September	...	...	5
April	...	...	9	October	...	...	3
May	...	...	12	November	...	...	7
June	...	...	12	December	...	...	15

It was not possible to remove all the cases to the Isolation Hospital: and in cases where isolation was carried out at home the arrangements made appear to have been satisfactory and did not result in further spread of infection. 105 patients were admitted to the City Isolation Hospital and two patients were admitted to the Rural District Isolation Hospital. There were two possible "return" cases only. The general type of the disease was mild, but serious cases did occur. There was one death in a child of eight years who had frequently suffered from rheumatism. The want of cubicle accommodation in the Isolation Hospital was acutely felt during this outbreak as fresh cases had to be nursed in the same wards as the convalescent cases, and owing to the necessity of having to keep the whole Diphtheria ward available for that disease it could not be used for Scarlet Fever patients.

#### DIPHTHERIA.

Thirty-nine cases were notified and all except four were admitted to the City Isolation Hospital. One case was admitted to the Rural District Isolation Hospital. The type of disease was of moderate severity but there were no deaths.

A supply of antitoxin is available at all times for administration in necessitous cases of diphtheria or suspected diphtheria and a sufficient dose should be given early in all cases. When the Public Health Department is closed antitoxin may be obtained at the Police Office.

There is no immunisation clinic in the City. Immunisation of the nursing staff is carried out at the Herefordshire General Hospital.

#### PNEUMONIA.

There were 19 cases of Pneumonia notified. All were acute primary pneumonia and all except two were adults. Of these four males and three females died.

#### ERYSIPELAS.

There was only one case of facial erysipelas in an adult female.

#### ENTERIC FEVERS.

There were two cases of Paratyphoid B fever notified, one in February and one in December. There was no evidence of any contact between the two cases. Although a complete investigation was made of all the circumstances attending the cases, including bacteriological examination of materials from the contacts, no source of infection was traced. One of the cases was nursed at home and the other was removed to the Rural District Isolation Hospital where she died.

There were no cases of Smallpox, Poliomyelitis, Encephalitis Lethargica, Cerebro-spinal Fever, Malaria or Dysentery.

Of the non-notifiable infectious diseases Mumps which was prevalent in 1937 continued to be so during the earlier months, but Measles, Whooping Cough and Chickenpox were not unduly prevalent during the year. The information relating to non-notifiable diseases is obtained chiefly through the School Medical Service.

### PATHOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.

The following table gives a summary of the work done for the City at the County and City Laboratory during the year.

	<i>Positive.</i>	<i>Negative.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Throat swabs for Diphtheria Bacilli (K.L.B.) ... ..	155	694	849
For Enteric Fevers : Blood ... ..	2	7	9
Faeces ... ..	—	8	8
Urine ... ..	—	4	4
Milk ... ..	—	1	1
Sputa for Tubercle Bacilli ... ..	14	116	130
Eye swabs for : Xerosis Bacilli ... ..	1	—	1
Staphylococci ... ..	1	—	1
Throat swabs for Haemolytic Streptococci ... ..	3	—	3
Blood for Brucella Abortus ... ..	—	2	2
Slide for G.C. ... ..	1	—	1
Faeces for Worms ... ..	—	1	1
Milk for Haemolytic Streptococci ... ..	2	1	3
Urine for : Pus ... ..	—	2	2
Casts ... ..	2	—	2
Albumen ... ..	2	1	3
Red Blood Cells ... ..	1	1	2
Leucocytes ... ..	1	1	2
B. Coli. ... ..	9	3	12
Streptococci ... ..	3	—	3
Staphylococci ... ..	1	—	1
	<hr/> 198	<hr/> 842	<hr/> 1040

Specimens sent to Birmingham University :—

Swabs for K.L.B. (Virulence Test) ..,	—	2	2
---------------------------------------	---	---	---



## DISINFECTION.

The following are particulars of disinfection of rooms and bedding after infectious or other disease :—

					<i>Rooms.</i>	<i>Bedding.</i>
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	151	141
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	33	31
Typhoid Fever	...	...	...	...	2	2
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	3	—
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	13	3
Non-notifiable Disease		...	...	...	4	3
Total					206	180

In addition 10 Hospital Wards, 1 School, 1 Police Call Box and 3 Tuberculosis Shelters were disinfected.

Ten lots of bedding, 105 Public Library Books, 29 Private Circulating Library Books and 4 School Books were destroyed.

Disinfecting fluid is supplied in bottles, labelled with directions for use, to houses where infectious disease has occurred and is also supplied for use at the Elementary Schools.

The following table shows the incidence of infectious disease in the three wards of the City :—

			<i>Ledbury.</i>	<i>Leominster.</i>	<i>Monmouth.</i>
Scarlet Fever	...	66	35	52	
Diphtheria	... ..	6	11	22	
Typhoid Fever	... ..	—	1	1	
Pneumonia	... ..	7	4	8	
Erysipelas	... ..	—	1	—	
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	1	1	4	

## PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS.

No action has been taken under Section 176 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

## TUBERCULOSIS.

No action was necessary during the year under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925 (relating to persons suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis employed in the Milk Trade), or under Section 172 of the Public Health Act, 1936 (relating to the compulsory removal to Hospital of persons suffering from Tuberculosis).

### NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1938.

<i>Age Periods.</i>			<i>New Cases.</i>				<i>Deaths.</i>			
			<i>Respiratory</i>		<i>Non-Respiratory</i>		<i>Respiratory</i>		<i>Non-Respiratory</i>	
			<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>
Under 1 year	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1-5 years	...	...	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—
5-15 years	...	...	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—
15-25 years	...	...	2	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
25-35 years	...	...	1	1	1	1	—	1	—	—
35-45 years	...	...	2	—	—	—	3	1	—	—
45-55 years	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
55-65 years	...	...	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
65 and upwards	...	...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	...	...	6	3	3	5	5	3	1	—

## OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

<i>Cases.</i>			<i>Vision Unimpaired.</i>	<i>Vision Impaired.</i>	<i>Total Blindness.</i>	<i>Deaths.</i>
<i>Notified.</i>	<i>Treated.</i>					
	<i>At Home.</i>	<i>In Hospital.</i>				
5	1	4	5	—	—	—

## LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND OTHER OFFICERS' SUPERANNUATION ACT, 1922.

Nineteen male candidates were examined by the Medical Officer of Health for office under the Corporation and of these 14 were passed as fit.

# NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS) DURING 1938.

DISEASE.	TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED.													CASES ADMITTED TO HOSPITAL.													TOTAL DEATHS.														
	Under 1 year.	1-2 years.	2-3 years.	3-4 years.	4-5 years.	5-10 years.	10-15 years.	15-20 years.	20-35 years.	35-45 years.	45-65 years.	65 and over.	TOTAL.	Under 1 year.	1-2 years.	2-3 years.	3-4 years.	4-5 years.	5-10 years.	10-15 years.	15-20 years.	20-35 years.	35-45 years.	45-65 years.	65 and over.	TOTAL.	Under 1 year.	1-2 years.	2-3 years.	3-4 years.	4-5 years.	5-10 years.	10-15 years.	15-20 years.	20-35 years.	35-45 years.	45-65 years.	65 and over.	TOTAL.		
Scarlet Fever	1	4	7	6	8	71	24	19	13	...	...	...	153	...	4	6	4	6	44	16	16	9	...	...	...	105	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Diphtheria	...	...	1	2	1	20	6	2	5	2	...	...	39	...	...	1	2	1	18	5	1	5	2	...	...	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Paratyphoid B	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Pneumonia	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	3	1	6	7	19	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	1	3	2	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	6	...
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...



# LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

No. of Summonses.	Statute under which Proceedings were instituted.	Offence.	Fines.			Costs.			Remarks.
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
1.	Milk and Dairies Order, 1926 ...	Failing to protect milk from contamination ... ..		10	0	—	—	—	
1.	Ditto ... ..	Ditto ... ..		10	0	—	—	—	
1.	Ditto ... ..	Ditto ... ..	1	0	0	—	—	—	3rd offence. Order made removing name from Register in respect of the premises.
1.	Hereford Corporation Act, 1936	Carrying on business of manufacturer of Ice Cream without being registered ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	Discharged on entering into recognizance in the sum of £2 to be of good behaviour during the term of one year.
1.	Public Health Act, 1936 ...	Failing to comply with the requisitions of a notice to abate a nuisance arising from accumulations of dirt, dung and filth from the interior and exterior of the premises ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	Order made to abate nuisance within 14 days.
3.	Public Health Act, 1875 ...	Depositing three pieces of meat for the purpose of preparation for sale, the same being unsound and unfit for the food of man ... ..	6	0	0	—	—	—	



## DEATHS OF RESIDENTS

CAUSE OF DEATH.						0 to 1	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 6
1.	Typhoid fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.	Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3.	Scarlet fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4.	Whooping cough	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
5.	Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6.	Influenza	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7.	Encephalitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8.	Cerebro-spinal fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9.	Pulmonary tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10.	Other tuberculous diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11.	Syphilis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12.	General paralysis of the insane	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13.	Cancer—										
	Alimentary System	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Breast	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bone	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Brain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Genito urinary System	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Liver	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lung	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tongue	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14.	Diabetes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15.	Cerebral Haemorrhage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16.	Heart disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17.	Aneurysm	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18.	Other circulatory diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19.	Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20.	Pneumonia, all forms	...	...	...	...	5	2	...	...	...	...
21.	Other respiratory diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22.	Peptic Ulcer	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23.	Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24.	Appendicitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
25.	Cirrhosis of liver	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26.	Other diseases of the liver	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27.	Other digestive diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28.	Acute and chronic nephritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29.	Puerperal Sepsis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30.	Other diseases of pregnancy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31.	Congenital debility	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...
32.	Senility	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33.	Suicide	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34.	Other violence	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
35.	Other defined causes	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...
TOTALS						18	4	1	...	2	...



REFORD.

FROM ALL CAUSES, 1938.

ES IN YEARS.

WARDS.

0 to 5	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 to 75	75 to 85	85 and Up	TOTALS.			Ledbury	Leominster	Monmouth
										M.	F.	Tl.			
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	1	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	2	1	5	1	1	...	...	...	5	5	10	4	3	3
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	2	4	9	1	...	8	9	17	8	2	7
...	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	1	...	...	6	6	3	2	1
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	...	...	1	5	6	2	2	2
...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	1	...	3	3	6	3	1	2
...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	1	...	2	2	4	...	4	...
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	1	2	1	1	...
...	...	1	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	2	5	7	2	4	1
...	...	...	...	1	6	6	6	8	7	13	21	34	15	9	10
...	2	...	...	2	5	13	28	28	6	34	50	84	27	34	23
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...
...	...	...	1	2	3	2	3	2	...	8	5	13	3	6	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	3	1	4	1	2	1
...	...	...	...	1	2	3	4	2	1	7	14	21	8	3	10
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	1	...
1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	4	3	1	...
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	2	2	...	4	1	2	...	8	3	11	2	7	2
...	1	...	1	...	1	4	1	5	...	4	9	13	5	5	3
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	5	12	3	6	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	6	5	7	12	6	4	2
1	1	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	3	...	3	...
...	...	...	3	5	3	2	2	2	...	8	3	11	6	2	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	...	7	12	19	6	8	5
2	4	4	13	26	33	52	69	64	20	137	178	315	115	113	87



Report of the  
School Medical Officer  
for 1938.



### **Education Committee :**

Councillor H. P. BARNESLEY (Mayor and Chairman).  
Councillor J. H. E. CREES, Lit.D. Councillor C. S. HODGES.  
Councillor J. V. SHAW, M.B., Ch.B. Councillor J. E. H. NOLAN.  
Councillor T. O. D. STEEL. Councillor The Revd. L. J. B. SNELL.  
Councillor S. A. WRIGHT.

### **Nominated Members :**

Mrs. D. W. HARRIS. The Very Revd. The DEAN of  
The Revd. T. B. MINNEY. HEREFORD.

### **Care Committee :**

Councillor H. P. BARNESLEY (Mayor).  
Councillor J. V. SHAW, M.B., Ch.B. (Chairman).  
Councillor J. E. H. NOLAN, Miss M. BULL.  
Councillor T. O. D. STEEL Mrs. J. E. H. CREES.  
Councillor The Revd. L. J. B. SNELL. Mrs. D. W. HARRIS.  
The Revd. T. B. MINNEY. Mrs. H. R. MINES.  
Mrs. W. AINSLIE. Mrs. F. H. TUKE.  
Mrs. W. G. C. BRITTEN.

A. P. WHITEHEAD, M.C., B.A., Director of Education.

### **School Medical Department :**

*School Medical Officer :* A. MIDDLETON BROWN, M.A., M.D.,  
D.P.H.

*School Dental Officer :* T. W. VOSE DAVIES, L.D.S., to 30th June,  
1938.

QUINTIN MILLER, L.D.S.

*Eye Surgeon :* H. W. BARNES, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

*School Nurses :* Miss M. M. SCOURFIELD, S.R.N., C.M.B.

Miss E. M. TARBUTT, S.R.N., Cert. R.S.I. and  
C.M.B.

Miss E. M. NORMAN, S.R.N., C.M.B., Cert. R.S.I.

*School Attendance Officer :* G. W. HERBERT.

*Record Clerk :* Miss D. BURN.

# Annual Report for the Year 1938.

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## (1) **STAFF.**

Mr. T. W. Vose Davies, L.D.S., resigned his part-time appointment as School Dentist on the 30th June, 1938.

On the 1st October, 1920, Mr. Davies commenced his duties under an arrangement with the Herefordshire County Council under which he had been appointed as School Dentist. He then devoted one day a week to the City Education Authority. From the 1st January, 1930, Mr. Davies, having resigned his appointment under the County Council in order to enter private practice, devoted two whole days a week to the work of the City Education Authority.

For nearly eighteen years, Mr. Vose Davies gave valuable service to the City, and by his skill and patience won the confidence both of his little patients and their parents. I should like to add my appreciation of Mr. Davies' work to that already expressed by the Education Authority.

Mr. Davies was succeeded by Mr. Quintin Miller, L.D.S. Mr. Miller is not new to the work, as he held the appointment of School Dentist from the 1st July, 1919 to the 30th September, 1920. Mr. Miller devotes five half days to work in the Education Department and one half day in the Maternity and Child Welfare Department.

## (2) **CO-ORDINATION.**

The work of the School Medical Service is carried out from the Public Health Department and as most of the officers engaged in the work also carry out Public Health work, co-ordination is complete. As the offices of the Education Department are now in the same building as those of the Public Health Department, close co-operation can be maintained with the Director of Education and his staff.

## **THE SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE IN RELATION TO PUBLIC ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.**

### (3) **SCHOOL HYGIENE.**

(a) **Accommodation.** The following table has been furnished by the Director of Education. It shows the total number of children on the registers in December, 1938, together with the accommodation approved by the Board of Education in the various schools :—

<i>School.</i>	<i>No. on Register.</i>	<i>Places.</i>
All Saints, Infants ... ..	132	245
Holmer Council, Infants ... ..	120	200
Lord Scudamore, Infants ... ..	237	300
St. James', Infants ... ..	173	250
R.C. School, Mixed and Infants ... ..	311	345
Tupsley, Mixed and Infants ... ..	188	214
Holmer C. of E. Mixed ... ..	287	281
Blue Coat Girls ... ..	175	320
Lord Scudamore, Girls ... ..	349	360
St. Peter's Girls ... ..	185	236
Lord Scudamore, Boys ... ..	394	360
St. Owen's, Boys ... ..	360	390
	<hr/> 3103	<hr/> 3678

It will be seen that there is a total of 3,103 children and 3,678 places—a surplus of 575 places.

In Lord Scudamore, Boys' School, St. Martin's School and Holmer C. of E. School, there is an excess of children on the registers over the places approved. In the St. Martin's School and Lord Scudamore, Boys' School, classes are held in the St. Martin's Parish Room and the School Hall respectively. In the case of the Holmer C. of E. School, the excess of children over places is due partly to additional children from the Council's recently erected housing estate at College Hill.

Satisfactory progress is being made with the new school to accommodate 450 infants and juniors on the Hinton Court Estate; and it is hoped that this school will be opened during 1939 to meet the growing needs of the area.

Last year I drew attention to the obsolete sanitary accommodation in six schools or departments. These conditions remain the same. Several of the schools are still without playground shelters.

(b) **Heating and Ventilation.** The heating and ventilation of the schools throughout the year have been generally satisfactory. A chart is kept in each classroom, on which is recorded the temperature in degrees Fahrenheit during both the morning and afternoon sessions on each school day. A study of these charts shows that a satisfactory temperature was maintained, except during the spell of severe weather at the end of December when in four of the classrooms in Lord Scudamore Schools and in one of the classes of St. James' School, the temperatures were too low.



#### (4) **MEDICAL INSPECTION.**

Periodical visits are paid to the schools by the School Medical Officer in order to carry out the Routine Medical Inspections. He is accompanied by one of the School Nurses, who carries out preliminary weighing, measuring and routine eyesight testing a few days in advance. The regulations require each child to be submitted to routine medical inspection on entry, at the age of eight years, and prior to leaving school. It is desirable that each child should be inspected as soon as possible after entry into school, and with this end in view the first of two visits for the routine inspection of entrants is made immediately after Easter, when most of the entrant children begin school. Visits are also made by the School Medical Officer to carry out inspections of individual children or special groups of children, and both the School Medical Officer and the School Nurses visit the schools to carry out cleanliness surveys.

A list of the children submitted to Routine Medical Inspection is handed to the Head Teacher for record in the school register.

During 1938, the number of children submitted to Routine examination was :—

				<i>Entrants.</i>	<i>Intermediates.</i>	<i>Leavers.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Boys	...	...	...	151	192	156	499
Girls	...	...	...	161	160	157	478
				<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
				312	352	313	977
				<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

The corresponding figures for 1937 were : Entrants, 336 ; Intermediates, 331 ; Leavers, 366 ; Total, 1,033.

In addition to the 977 children inspected above, 13 other routine inspections were made. These were children who had been missed in previous years, or who had been admitted from other schools with no record of previous routine inspection at the appropriate age.

1,497 children were inspected as special cases, having been referred by Teachers, Parents, the School Nurses or the School Attendance Officer. This figure includes 24 children inspected under the Employment of Children Byelaws. The majority of these children were dealt with at the Clinic at the Town Hall Annexe. 1,018 of these children were subsequently re-inspected during the year.

#### (5) **FINDINGS OF MEDICAL INSPECTION.**

(a) **Nutrition.** The children are classified into four categories as required by the Board's Circular No. 124, according to their state of general nutrition—Excellent, Normal, Slightly Sub-normal, and Bad. The figures show a very slight improvement over last year, but it is satisfactory to note that 93.2 per cent.

of the children are in the Normal category, and only in 6.8 per cent. is there evidence of sub-normal nutrition. No children were placed in the final category.

Other factors than feeding play a part in the nutrition of the children. The Milk in Schools Scheme has a beneficial effect, but the amount of milk supplied—a pint a day—falls short of the amount recommended by the Advisory Committee on Nutrition. Late hours and consequent insufficiency of sleep play an important part in the proper nutrition during childhood. The amount of sleep required by growing children is :—

at 5—7 years of age	...	...	...	11—12 hours.
at 8—11 years of age	...	...	...	10—11 hours.
at 12—14 years of age	...	...	...	9—10 hours.

The following table shows the average heights and weights of children in certain groups, as ascertained during Routine Medical Inspection :—

Age in Years.	HEIGHT.			
	No. examined.		Average height	
	BOYS.	GIRLS.	BOYS.	GIRLS.
5	136	153	43.2	42.4
8	192	160	48.5	48.6
12	153	147	57.5	56.9

Age in Years.	WEIGHT.			
	No. examined.		Average weight	
	BOYS.	GIRLS.	BOYS.	GIRLS.
5	136	153	42.4	41.3
8	192	160	56.9	54.5
12	153	147	78.3	80.4

These figures are substantially the same as those for last year, but a comparison of similar figures for the year 1927 shows that while the height of the five-year-old group is only slightly increased and that of the two other groups is about the same, the weight in all groups except the eight-year-old boys shows increases varying from one and a half to three pounds. This would appear to confirm the view that the general nutrition of the children is being maintained. It must be realised that the figures are small and the comparison should be evaluated accordingly.

(b) **Cleanliness.** The following table shows the percentage of children found to have verminous heads—lice and/or nits—at the first inspection of the year carried out by the School Nurses :—



SCHOOL.	BAD.		MODERATE.		SLIGHT.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
	%	%	%	%	%	%
All Saints (Infants) ... ..	Nil	1.6	Nil	1.6	4.9	16.0
Blue Coat (Girls) ... ..	—	2.6	—	Nil	—	9.0
Holmer (Mixed) ... ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	10.3
Holmer (Infants) ... ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	2.6	2.6	10.6
Roman Catholic (Mixed) ... ..	1.0	5.0	Nil	2.5	2.5	11.6
Scudamore (Boys) ... ..	Nil	—	Nil	—	Nil	—
Scudamore (Girls) ... ..	—	0.3	—	0.3	—	0.9
Scudamore (Juniors) ... ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.9	3.0
St. James' (Infants) ... ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	5.0	1.6	1.0
St. Martin's (Infants) ... ..	7.0	4.5	Nil	1.0	1.0	13.5
St. Owen's (Boys) ... ..	Nil	—	Nil	—	1.0	—
St. Peter's (Girls) ... ..	—	1.8	—	1.8	—	18.0
Tupsley (Mixed) ... ..	2.6	2.5	Nil	2.5	Nil	5.0

It is gratifying to be able to record still further improvement in the cleanliness of the children, but there is still room for further improvement. This should not be so difficult, now that many of the children have the advantage of living in the modern houses provided with proper washing facilities. The presence of vermin in the scalp gives rise to skin irritation with consequent glandular enlargement and debility, and, further, the irritation caused interferes with proper rest and curtails the hours of sleep which in many cases are already all too few.

Cleanliness surveys are carried out at the schools by the School Nurses, without previous warning. During the year, 10,843 inspections of children were made, and in 235 cases was a verminous condition of the scalp found, and instructions in writing were sent to the parents concerned how to deal with the condition. After a lapse of a few days, these children are inspected at the school by the School Medical Officer, and it was found necessary to exclude 25 children until they were cleansed and ceased to be a source of danger to others. In two cases, children had to be so excluded on two occasions during the year. Such cases can be dealt with under the Attendance Byelaws.

In the course of Routine Medical Inspection at the Schools, it was found that only two children out of 977 were seriously infested, while 40 children showed the presence of a few nits. Notice of this inspection is given to the parents, who have therefore the opportunity of attending to the hair of the children before they are examined: so, with more parental co-operation, conditions could be improved.

No cases of body vermin other than the scalp were found.

(c) **Clothing and Footgear.** The great majority of the children attending the schools are properly clad and shod. The fashion for girls to wear ankle socks during cold weather is a



bad one, as too large an area of the body surface is left unprotected, and consequently energy is unnecessarily used up to keep the child warm. I referred to this last year, but even among school girls fashion decrees are stern. There are various charitable organisations in the City which supply boots in necessitous cases. In one school, a boot fund is financed partly by the proceeds of the annual carol concert.

(d) **Minor Ailments and Diseases of the Skin.** At Routine Medical Inspection at the Schools, 5 cases of skin disease were found to require treatment. One each of Scabies and Ringworm of the Body, three of Impetigo or contagious sores, and two other diseases. The majority of the children suffering from minor ailments are seen at the Minor Ailment Clinic, wither they are brought by parents or sent by teachers. Twenty-seven cases of Impetigo, 49 cases of other skin conditions and 1,279 miscellaneous minor ailments were noted at special inspections.

(e) **External Eye Disease and Visual Defects.** Eighty-three children were found to be suffering from Blepharitis, of which 80 were in need of treatment. One child with a corneal opacity was found at Routine Inspection. Sixty-five cases of defective vision were inspected and found to require treatment or further treatment, and 11 cases were marked for observation. There were 17 cases of squint in need of treatment.

(f) **Defects of Nose and Throat.** In the course of Medical Inspection, 55 children were found to have Chronic Tonsillitis, 5 to have Adenoids only, and 148 to have Chronic Tonsillitis and Adenoids. Of these, 59 were recommended for treatment. 120 children, including those referred by private doctors, were inspected by the Ear and Throat Surgeon, and 114 of these were recommended for operative treatment.

(g) **Ear Disease and Defective Hearing.** There were 11 cases of slight defect of hearing found. 109 children were found to be suffering from Otitis Media or running ears, and other ear diseases were found in 4 children.

One child suffering from Partial Mutism and Partial Deafness does not attend school, and it has not yet been possible to obtain the consent of the parents to send her to a special school.

(h) **Dental Defects.** Sixteen half days were devoted to Routine Dental Inspection, and 2,170 children were inspected. In addition, 69 children were inspected as special cases. 905, or 40 per cent. of these 2,239, were referred for treatment.

In the course of Routine Medical Inspection, it was found, without the aid of a dental mirror, that 501 out of 977 children had more than three decayed teeth.

It will be seen that during the year a little over two-thirds of the children were submitted to Routine Dental Inspection. With the extra half day allotted to School Dental Work it is hoped that this figure will be increased during next year.

(i) **Orthopaedic Defects.** Sixteen children suffering from orthopaedic defects were under observation during the year :—

				Boys.	Girls.
Old Infantile Paralysis	...	...	...	5	2
Old Hip Joint Disease	...	...	...	1	1
Spastic Hemiplegia	...	...	...	1	—
Rickets	...	...	...	—	2
Congenital Deformity of Foot	...	...	...	1	1
Familial Ataxia	...	...	...	—	2

(j) **Heart Disease and Rheumatism.** Twelve children were found to suffer from Organic Heart Disease, of which 4 were recommended to have treatment by their own Doctor. There were 14 children found to have functional heart affections. Nineteen children showed slight signs of Anaemia, and 3 cases of Acute Rheumatism were found.

(k) **Tuberculosis.** There are no notified cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis amongst the children attending the Elementary Schools. Seven children attending school are notified as suffering from non-pulmonary Tuberculosis. In all these the disease is quiescent. One new case was notified during the year and one case was transferred into the City from another area.

(l) **Other Defects and Diseases.** Nine children were found to have speech defects. Enlarged Cervical Glands (not tuberculosis) were noted in 159 children, but in only two was there any need for active treatment. This condition is often associated with decayed teeth or with unhealthy condition of the nose and throat.

Other conditions found were :—3 children suffering from rupture, and one each suffering from Glossitis, Herpes and congenital absence of pinna of ear respectively.

## (6) FOLLOWING UP.

Children recommended to be kept under observation are seen by the School Medical Officer at the schools either at the visits for Routine Medical Inspection or at special visits. Special cases are also called from time to time to the Minor Ailment Clinic. All children referred for treatment of defects of vision or for operative treatment of tonsils and adenoids are seen at the Minor Ailment Clinic after completion of treatment.

Following-up visits are also paid to the homes of the children by the School Nurses. 1,427 such visits were paid during 1938.



## (7) **ARRANGEMENTS FOR TREATMENT OF SCHOOL CHILDREN.**

The Board of Education have approved the following schemes of treatment which have been established by the Local Education Authority :—

1. Treatment of Minor Ailments.
2. Treatment of Defective Vision and Squint by refraction and the provision of spectacles.
3. Operative treatment of Chronic Tonsillitis and Adenoids.
4. Treatment of Dental Defects, including treatment under General Anaesthesia.

Contributions towards the cost of treatment at the Shropshire Orthopaedic Hospital and its After-care Clinic at Hereford, and towards the cost of orthopaedic apparatus ordered, are also made in certain necessitous cases by the Local Education Authority.

(a) **Minor Ailments.** These are treated at the Minor Ailment Clinic at the rear of the Town Hall Annexe. This is open every week-day morning at 9 a.m. except on Public Holidays. The School Medical Officer attends daily and sees all new cases and such other cases as may be referred in the course of treatment by the School Nurses, and issues the necessary certificates authorising absence from school. During the year, 1,057 children made 6,856 attendances for treatment. The number of children and the number of attendances are both lower than those for 1937. Various factors account for this. The improvement in the housing conditions affords greater facilities for treatment of minor ailments at home. The improved washing facilities in the homes have lessened the incidence of septic skin conditions, and improved methods of treatment which are now possible with the facilities available in the new Minor Ailment Clinic lessen the length of treatment and the number of attendances necessary to carry it out.

(b) **Visual Defects and External Eye Diseases.** Children found to be suffering from Visual Defects and those who are due for periodical re-examination attend the Authority's Eye Clinic at 135, St. Owen Street, held on Thursday mornings as required. 140 children attended during the year, and spectacles were prescribed in 122 cases. All but 9 of these had obtained the prescribed glasses by the end of the year. Six children were known to have obtained treatment privately. Parents are advised to accept the standard metal frames recommended by the Authority, and it is inadvisable to obtain more costly frames as in growing children the frames soon become too small. All children are seen by the School Medical Officer after they are fitted with spectacles, and instructions are given as to their care. Seventy-five cases of minor eye defect were treated at the Minor Ailment Clinic, and 5 cases obtained treatment elsewhere.



(*c* and *d*) **Ear, Nose and Throat Defects.** Operative Treatment of Chronic Tonsillitis and Adenoids is carried out by the Surgeon-Specialist at the Herefordshire General Hospital. All children found by the School Medical Officer to be suffering from Chronic Tonsillitis and Adenoids, as well as such children sent to the School Medical Officer by private Practitioners, are sent for examination and report by the Surgeon-Specialist, and on his recommendation only are they sent to the Hospital for operative treatment. Before admission to Hospital a throat brushing is examined for the presence of Diphtheria Bacilli to prevent the introduction of this infection into the Wards. The children are admitted on the day prior to operation and are retained for at least twenty-four hours after operation. After discharge from Hospital the children are visited in their homes by the School Nurses, and attend the Minor Ailment Clinic when convalescent, prior to returning to school, and there they are instructed in breathing exercises to ensure that proper benefit is derived from the treatment.

During the year, 80 children were operated upon for Chronic Tonsillitis and Adenoids under the Authority's Scheme, and 2 children were operated upon privately.

(*e*) **Dental Defects.** These are treated by the School Dentist, who is a part-time officer at the Authority's Dental Clinic at 135, St. Owen Street. On his recommendation cases requiring treatment under a general anaesthetic are sent to the Herefordshire General Hospital under the Scheme approved by the Board of Education. During the year, 806 children made 1,579 visits for treatment and 32 children were treated at the General Hospital. Details of the work carried out are set out in Table V at the end of the Report.

(*f*) **Orthopaedic and Postural Defects.** Facilities for treatment of these defects are available at the Herefordshire General Hospital and at the Shropshire Orthopaedic Hospital and its local After-Care Clinic. The Authority makes grants in aid of treatment in approved cases.

During the year, 8 children—2 girls and 6 boys—received treatment at the Clinic, and one of the boys received treatment in the Shropshire Orthopaedic Hospital for a period of three weeks.

(*g*) **Heart Disease and Rheumatism.** As the Authority has no scheme of treatment for such cases, they can only be referred to a private Doctor or Hospital for treatment.

Seven children with Organic Heart Disease attend the Public Elementary Schools, and their activities are regulated accordingly.

(h) **Tuberculosis.** Children notified as suffering from Tuberculosis are kept under observation by the County Tuberculosis Officer.

During the year, 2 girls suffering from non-pulmonary Tuberculosis were treated at the County Sanatorium, and 5 boys were admitted for observation.

## (8) **INFECTIOUS DISEASES.**

(a) **Notifiable.** The incidence of infectious diseases amongst school children was high. Scarlet Fever was prevalent throughout the year, and from two junior schools there were fifty cases. There was a small outbreak of Diphtheria in November and December. The following table shows the numbers of notified cases :—

<i>Disease.</i>			<i>Boys.</i>	<i>Girls.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Scarlet Fever	...	...	45	41	86
Diphtheria	...	...	12	13	25
Pneumonia	...	...	—	1	1
			—	—	—
			57	55	112
			—	—	—

(b) **Non-Notifiable.** Cases of infectious disease which is not notifiable under the Public Health Acts are brought to the notice of the School Medical Officer by the Teachers, the School Nurses, and the School Attendance Officer. Mumps which was prevalent in the latter part of 1937, continued during the early months of 1938. The following cases were reported :—

Mumps	...	...	...	...	35 cases.
Chickenpox	...	...	...	...	9 cases.
Conjunctivitis (Pink-eye)	...	...	...	...	5 cases.
Measles	...	...	...	...	2 cases.

The procedure recommended in the Memorandum on Closure of and Exclusion from School issued jointly by the Ministry of Health and the Board of Education is carried out in dealing with children suffering from infectious disease. No schools were so closed during the year.

Out of 977 children submitted to Routine Inspection, 761 were unvaccinated against Smallpox.

## (10) **PHYSICAL TRAINING.**

Last year I reported the appointment of an Area Organiser of Physical Training for girls and infants. Mr. C. A. G. Williams has been appointed in a similar capacity for boys, and he commenced duty on the 1st September, 1938. Both these appointments are made jointly with the County Education Authority.

Facilities for physical training apart from those afforded in the school playgrounds are available in playing fields at the Bishop's



Meadow, Widemarsh Common, Edgar Street Sports Ground, Holy Trinity Ground, and in a meadow adjacent to Tupsley School.

Instruction in Swimming and Life Saving is given at the Corporation Baths. Certificates of proficiency were gained by 256 girls and 193 boys. In addition, 76 certificates and 19 bronze medallions were awarded to girls for proficiency in life saving.

No Joint Athletic Meeting was held during 1938.

#### (11) **PROVISION OF MEALS, ETC.**

A supply of Milk is available at the Schools, and only milk of Accredited standard or higher is approved by the School Medical Officer. Children whose parents' income is below an approved scale receive half a pint of milk each morning and afternoon on the recommendation of the School Medical Officer. During the year, 101 children, 45 boys and 56 girls, were so recommended. At December, 329 children were receiving free milk and 1,324 children received milk on payment.

Facilities are available at three centres in the City for children who are receiving milk free to obtain it on Saturdays and Sundays ; and it is very disappointing to have to report that an average of only 31 children out of 329 attend for their milk on these days. This neglect on the part of the children to obtain the benefits of an increased diet of milk is discouraging to the Authority.

#### (12) **CO-OPERATION WITH PARENTS, TEACHERS, SCHOOL ATTENDANCE OFFICER AND VOLUNTARY BODIES.**

The work of the School Medical Service is controlled by a Sub-Committee of the Education Committee, which is composed partly of elected and partly of co-opted Members interested and experienced in the work.

There are still opportunities for increased co-operation with parents in the Authority's endeavour to safeguard the health of the schoolchildren. Although an invitation is extended to one or both parents to be present when their children are submitted to Routine Medical Inspection, the parents of only 581 children out of 977 were actually present.

I have again to refer to the practice of sending children to the Minor Ailment Clinic unaccompanied by a parent or adult who can give some history of the ailment and take the necessary instructions for treatment. In many instances, too, children are sent to the Clinic who can only be referred to a private Doctor as they are suffering from what is obviously more than a minor ailment falling within the scope of the Authority's Treatment Schemes.

Valuable assistance continues to be given by the Teachers. The increasing interest in the work on the part of Teachers is shown in the review of "The School Health Services" recently published by the National Union of Teachers.

Close co-operation is maintained with the School Medical Officer, particularly in regard to the employment of children and other factors likely to affect their regular attendance at school.

The Schemes of Treatment carried out at the Herefordshire General Hospital continue to work smoothly.

There is also close co-operation with the County Authority and with many other Authorities from whose areas children are admitted to Hereford Schools.

In the course of Routine Medical Inspection it was ascertained that 125 of the children submitted—64 boys and 61 girls—had come from schools in other areas. Application was made for their medical records, and 85 such records were received. In the case of 14 children it was ascertained that no previous records were available.

### (13) **BLIND, DEAF, DEFECTIVE AND EPILEPTIC CHILDREN.**

These children are ascertained through the Infant Welfare Scheme if they are born in the City, while those coming from other areas are either transferred officially or found by the School Nurses, Teachers, or School Attendance Officer.

Particulars of all dull and backward children are submitted annually by Head Teachers on Form 41D.

In one of the Boys' Schools there is a special class for mentally retarded children, where work of a practical nature is carried out suitable to their mental ability.

The return showing the numbers of defective children is set out in Table III at the end of the Report.

One boy was admitted to a City School last year and found to be suffering from severe epilepsy. With the co-operation of his private Doctor, he was sent to a special Hospital in London for observation, and is now awaiting a vacancy in a suitable institution.

### (14 and 16) **HIGHER EDUCATION.**

This is administered by the County Education Authority.

### (15) **NURSERY SCHOOLS.**

There are no Nursery Schools in the City. In three of the Infants' Schools nursery classes are held. Good work is being



done in these classes, although the premises are not altogether satisfactory, being only classrooms in the main schools without separate cloakroom and lavatory accommodation.

#### (17) **PAYMENTS BY PARENTS.**

Parents are required to contribute towards the cost of treatment of Defective Vision, Nose and Throat Defects by operation, and Dental Defects, if their means permit. The treatment of Minor Ailments is free.

During the year an arrangement was made with the Herefordshire General Hospital whereby part of the maintenance fees chargeable for children admitted for operation for Chronic Tonsillitis and Adenoids is remitted to the Authority, who in turn make no charge in the case of children whose parents are members of the Hospital Contributory Scheme and in benefit.

#### (18) **HEALTH EDUCATION.**

Lessons in Elementary Hygiene form part of the school curriculum for older children.

Printed instructions on the Care of the Teeth, on Breathing and on Care of the Hair are issued to the parents of children requiring such advice.

During the first quarter of the year the schools took part in the advertising campaign for the better use of the Health Services organised by the Central Council for Health Education.

#### (19) **MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.**

**Employment of Children.** At the end of the year, there were 76 boys on the Register of Employed School Children.

During the year, 24 applications were made for Medical Certificates to permit children to be employed before school hours. Certificates were granted to 14 children only. In addition, 14 applications for a Medical Certificate were withdrawn when the conditions of employment were explained to the parents of the children concerned.

Confidential Health Reports in respect of 146 boys and 189 girls about to leave school were sent to the Juvenile Employment Committee for information, and the School Medical Officer attended the meetings of the Committee in an advisory capacity.

TABLE I.

**MEDICAL INSPECTIONS OF CHILDREN ATTENDING  
PUBLIC ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.**

*A.—Routine Medical Inspections.*

NUMBER OF INSPECTIONS IN THE PRESCRIBED GROUPS.

Entrants	...	...	...	...	312
Second Age Group	...	...	...	...	352
Third Age Group	...	...	...	...	313
Total	...	...	...	...	977
Number of other Routine Inspections				...	71
Grand Total	...	...	...	...	1048

*B.—Other Inspections.*

Number of Special Inspections	...	...	...	1497
Number of Re-Inspections	...	...	...	1018
Total	...	...	...	2515

*C.—Children Found to Require Treatment.*

NUMBER OF *individual children* FOUND AT Routine MEDICAL INSPECTION TO REQUIRE TREATMENT (**excluding Defects of Nutrition, Uncleanliness and Dental Diseases**).

Group (1)			For defective vision (excluding squint) (2)	For all other conditions re- corded in Table II A (3)	Total (4)
Entrants	...	...	—	45	45
Second Age Group	...	...	9	28	37
Third Age Group	...	...	12	23	35
Total (Prescribed Groups)	...	...	21	96	117
Other Routine Inspections	...	...	2	11	13
Grand Total	...	...	23	107	130

TABLE II.

A. RETURN OF DEFECTS FOUND BY MEDICAL INSPECTION  
IN THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1938.

DEFECT OR DISEASE.		Routine Inspections.		Special Inspections.	
		No. of Defects.		No. of Defects.	
		<i>Requir- ing Treat- ment.</i>	<i>Requiring to be kept under obser- vation, but not requiring Treatment.</i>	<i>Requir- ing Treat- ment.</i>	<i>Requiring to be kept under obser- vation, but not requiring Treatment.</i>
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Skin	(1) Ringworm—Scalp...	—	—	—	—
	(2) „ Body...	1	—	—	—
	(3) Scabies ... ..	1	—	—	—
	(4) Impetigo ... ..	3	—	27	—
	(5) Other Diseases (Non-Tuberculous) ...	2	2	49	—
	TOTAL (Heads 1 to 5) ...	7	2	76	—
Eye	(6) Blepharitis ...	—	3	80	—
	(7) Conjunctivitis ...	—	—	—	—
	(8) Keratitis ... ..	—	—	—	—
	(9) Corneal Opacities ...	1	—	—	—
	(10) Other Conditions ex- cluding Defective Vision and Squint)	—	—	—	—
	TOTAL (Heads 6 to 10) ...	1	3	80	—
Ear	(11) Defective Vision (ex- cluding Squint) ...	23	11	40	—
	(12) Squint ... ..	15	—	2	—
	(13) Defective Hearing...	—	9	—	2
	(14) Otitis Media ...	6	7	96	—
Nose and Throat	(15) Other Ear Diseases	4	—	—	—
	(16) Chronic Tonsillitis only ... ..	3	48	—	2
	(17) Adenoids only ...	2	1	—	2
	(18) Chronic Tonsillitis and Adenoids ...	54	92	—	2
	(19) Other Conditions ...	1	—	—	—
(20) Enlarged Cervical Glands (Non-Tuberculous) ... ..		1	155	—	—
(21) Defective Speech ... ..		4	5	—	—
Heart and Circu- lation	Heart Disease :				
	(22) Organic ... ..	4	8	—	—
	(23) Functional ... ..	—	12	—	2
	(24) Anaemia ... ..	—	18	—	1



Lungs	{	(25) Bronchitis ... ..	—	13	—	—
		(26) Other Non-Tuber- culous Diseases ...	1	—	—	—
	{	Pulmonary :				
		(27) Definite ... ..	—	—	—	—
		(28) Suspected ... ..	—	—	—	—
Tuber- culosis	{	Non-Pulmonary :—				
		(29) Glands ... ..	—	2	—	—
		(30) Bones and Joints ...	1	—	—	—
		(31) Skin ... ..	—	—	—	1
		(32) Other Forms ... ..	—	—	—	—
		TOTAL (Heads 29 to 32) ...	1	2	—	—
Ner- vous System	{	(33) Epilepsy ... ..	1	—	—	—
		(34) Chorea ... ..	—	2	—	—
		(35) Other Conditions ...	—	—	—	—
Defor- mities	{	(36) Rickets ... ..	—	9	—	—
		(37) Spinal Curvature ...	—	—	—	—
		(38) Other Forms ... ..	—	2	—	—
(39) Other Defects and Diseases (excluding Defects of Nutri- tion, Uncleanliness and Dental Diseases) ... ..			3	4	1279	6
Total ... ..			131	403	1573	20

B. CLASSIFICATION OF THE NUTRITION OF CHILDREN INSPECTED DURING THE YEAR IN THE ROUTINE AGE GROUPS.

Age-groups	Number of Children Inspected	A (Excellent)		B (Normal)		C (Slightly sub-normal)		D (Bad)	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Entrants ... ..	312	—	—	301	96.4	11	3.5	—	—
Second Age-group ...	352	—	—	313	88.9	39	11.0	—	—
Third Age-group ...	313	1	.3	293	93.6	19	6.7	—	—
Other Routine Inspections	71	—	—	68	95.8	3	4.2	—	—
TOTAL ... ..	1048	1	.09	975	93.2	72	6.8	—	—

TABLE III.  
**RETURN OF ALL EXCEPTIONAL CHILDREN IN THE AREA.**  
 BLIND CHILDREN.

At Certified Schools for the Blind.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At Other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

PARTIALLY SIGHTED CHILDREN.

At Certified Schools for the Blind.	At Certified Schools for the Partially Sighted.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
2	Nil	2	Nil	Nil	4

DEAF CHILDREN.

At Certified Schools for the Deaf.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
Nil	Nil	Nil	1	1

PARTIALLY DEAF CHILDREN.

At Certified Schools for the Deaf, & partially Deaf.	At Certified Schools for the Partially Deaf.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

MENTALLY DEFECTIVE CHILDREN.  
 FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN.

At Certified Schools for Mentally Defective Children.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
6	4	1	1	12

EPILEPTIC CHILDREN.  
CHILDREN SUFFERING FROM SEVERE EPILEPSY.

At Certified Special Schools.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
Nil	1	Nil	1	2

PHYSICALLY DEFECTIVE CHILDREN.

A. TUBERCULOUS CHILDREN.

I.—CHILDREN SUFFERING FROM PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.  
(Including pleura and intra-thoracic glands.)

At Certified Special Schools.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

II.—CHILDREN SUFFERING FROM NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

At Certified Special Schools.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
Nil	7	Nil	Nil	7

B. DELICATE CHILDREN.

At Certified Special Schools.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
Nil	3	Nil	Nil	3

C. CRIPPLED CHILDREN.

At Certified Special Schools.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
Nil	13	Nil	2	15



## D. CHILDREN WITH HEART DISEASE.

At Certified Special Schools.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
Nil	7	Nil	Nil	7

## CHILDREN SUFFERING FROM MULTIPLE DEFECTS.

Combination of Defect.	At Certified Special Schools.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

TABLE IV.

**TREATMENT TABLES.**

GROUP I.—MINOR AILMENTS (excluding Uncleanliness, for which see Table VI).

<i>Disease or Defect.</i>  (1)	Number of Defects treated, or under treatment during the year.		
	<i>Under the Authority's Scheme.</i> (2)	<i>Otherwise.</i> (3)	<i>Total.</i> (4)
SKIN—			
Ringworm—Scalp.			
(i) X-Ray Treatment ... ..	—	—	—
(ii) Other " ... ..	—	—	—
Ringworm-Body " ... ..	—	—	—
Scabies ... ..	1	—	1
Impetigo ... ..	27	—	27
Other skin disease ... ..	47	2	49
MINOR EYE DEFECTS.			
(External and other, but excluding cases falling in Group II) ...	75	5	80
MINOR EAR DEFECTS ... ..	93	6	99
MISCELLANEOUS.			
(e.g., minor injuries, bruises, sores, chilblains, etc.) ... ..	1212	67	1279
TOTAL ... ..	1455	80	1535

GROUP II.—DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT (excluding  
Minor Eye Defects treated as Minor Ailments—Group I.).

<i>Disease or Defect.</i> (1)	No. of Defects dealt with.		
	<i>Under the Authority's Scheme.</i> (2)	<i>Otherwise.</i> (3)	<i>Total.</i> (4)
Errors of Refraction (including squint) ... ..	140	6	146
Other defect or disease of the eyes (excluding those recorded in Group I) ... ..	Nil	Nil	Nil
TOTAL ... ..	140	6	146

  

	<i>Under the Authority's Scheme.</i>	<i>Otherwise.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
No. of Children for whom spectacles were :—			
(a) Prescribed ... ..	122	6	128
(b) Obtained ... ..	113	6	119

GROUP III.—TREATMENT OF DEFECTS OF NOSE AND  
THROAT.

NUMBER OF DEFECTS.

RECEIVED OPERATIVE TREATMENT.												Received other forms of Treatment.	Total number treated.
Under the Authority's Scheme in Clinic or Hospital.				By Private Practitioner or Hospital, apart from the Authority's Scheme.				Total.					
(1)				(2)				(3)					
(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	Nil	82
—	—	80	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	82	—		

(i) Tonsils only. (ii) Adenoids only. (iii) Tonsils and Adenoids.  
(iv) Other defects of the nose and throat.

## GROUP IV.—ORTHOPAEDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS.

	Under the Authority's Scheme. (1)		
	Residential treatment with education.  (i)	Residential treatment without education.  (ii)	Non-residential treatment at an orthopaedic clinic. (iii)
Number of children treated     ...     ...	Nil	Nil	Nil

	Otherwise. (2)			
	Residential treatment with education.  (i)	Residential treatment without education.  (ii)	Non-residential treatment at an orthopaedic clinic. (iii)	Total number treated.
Number of children treated     ...     ...	1	Nil	8	8

## TABLE V.—DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT.

(1) Number of children inspected by the Dentist :—

		Age :					
(a) Routine Age-groups	}	5	...	180	}	Total	... 2170
		6	...	189			
		7	...	169			
		8	...	293			
		9	...	284			
		10	...	205			
		11	...	252			
		12	...	248			
		13	...	233			
		14	...	117			
(b) Specials	...	...	...	...	...	...	69
(c) TOTAL (Routine and Specials)							2239

(2) Number found to require treatment	...	...	...	...	905
(3) Number actually treated	...	...	...	...	806
(4) Attendances made by children for treatment	...	...	...	...	1579



(5)	Half-days devoted to :—					
	Inspection	...	...	...	16	
	Treatment	...	...	...	171	
						Total ... 187
(6)	Fillings :—					
	Permanent Teeth	...	...	733		
	Temporary Teeth	...	...	48		
						Total ... 781
(7)	Extractions :—					
	Permanent Teeth	...	...	170		
	Temporary Teeth	...	...	247		
						Total ... 417
(8)	Administrations of general anaesthetics for extractions	...	...	32		
(9)	Other Operations :—					
	Permanent Teeth	...	...	443		
	Temporary Teeth	...	...	69		
						Total ... 512

TABLE VI.—UNCLEANLINESS AND VERMINOUS CONDITIONS.

(i). Average number of visits per school made during the year by the School Nurses					...	...	...	...	4.0
(ii). Total number of examinations of children in the Schools by School Nurses					...	...	...	...	10,843
(iii). Number of individual children found unclean					...	...			235
(iv). Number of individual children cleansed under Section 87 (2) and (3) of the Education Act, 1921					...	...			Nil
(v). Number of cases in which legal proceedings were taken :—									
(a) Under the Education Act, 1921					...	...			Nil
(b) Under School Attendance Byelaws					...	...			3

## INDEX.

	<i>Page</i>
Ambulance Facilities ... ..	9
Ante-natal Clinic ... ..	12
Area ... ..	7
Artificial Cream ... ..	35
Bakehouses ... ..	33
Baths, Public ... ..	21
Bed Bugs ... ..	21
Births ... ..	8, 13
Blindness ... ..	39, 60
Camping Grounds ... ..	23
Children and Young Persons Act, 1932 ... ..	13
Blind and Deaf ... ..	60
Employment of ... ..	61
Epileptic ... ..	60
Uncleanliness ... ..	52
Clinics ... ..	9, 12
Clearance Areas ... ..	27, 28
Closet Accommodation ... ..	15, 16
Committee, Care ... ..	48
Education ... ..	48
Health ... ..	2
Housing Acts ... ..	2
Maternity and Child Welfare ... ..	2
Common Lodging Houses ... ..	19
Co-operation of Parents and others ... ..	59
Co-ordination in Health Work ... ..	49
Deaths ... ..	8, 44, 45
Dental Defects ... ..	54, 57
Diphtheria ... ..	37
Disinfection ... ..	38
Drainage and Sewerage ... ..	15
Ear Disease ... ..	54, 57
Employment of Children ... ..	61
Epileptic Children ... ..	60
Eye Disease ... ..	54, 56
Factory and Workshop Act, Work under ... ..	23, 24
Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, etc. ... ..	33, 34
Food, Potted, etc. ... ..	23
Food, Transport of ... ..	23
Health Education ... ..	61
Health Visitors, Visits ... ..	10, 11
Height of Children ... ..	52
Hereford Corporation Act, 1936... ..	22
Hospitals ... ..	9
Housing ... ..	24—28
Ice Cream ... ..	22
Infantile Mortality ... ..	14
Infant Feeding ... ..	11
Infant Life Protection ... ..	12
Infectious Diseases ... ..	36—38, 41, 58
Laboratory, Facilities and Work ... ..	9, 30, 38
Legal Proceedings ... ..	42
Maternal Mortality ... ..	10
Maternity and Child Welfare ... ..	10—14
May Fair ... ..	20, 21
Meals, Provision of ... ..	59

	<i>Page</i>
Meat Inspection ... ..	31—33
Medical Inspection Returns ... ..	62—70
Medical Inspection ... ..	51
Medical Treatment ... ..	56
Merchandise Marks Act, 1926 ... ..	35
Midwives ... ..	10
Milk and Dairies Acts and Orders ... ..	29
Milk, Bacteriological Examination of ... ..	30
Milk, Samples ... ..	30
Milk in Schools ... ..	52
Minor Ailments ... ..	54, 56
Notices served, etc. ... ..	17
Notification of Births Act, 1907 ... ..	13
Nuisances ... ..	16, 17
Nursery Schools ... ..	60
Nursing in the Home ... ..	9
Nutrition ... ..	36, 51
Offensive Trades ... ..	20
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ... ..	40
Orthopaedic Defects and Treatment ... ..	55, 57
Overcrowding ... ..	26
Physical Training ... ..	59
Population ... ..	7
Public Cleansing ... ..	16
Public Conveniences ... ..	20
Puerperal Morbidity and Fever ... ..	10
Rag Flock Acts ... ..	21
Rateable Value ... ..	7
Rivers and Streams ... ..	15
Sanitary Circumstances ... ..	14
Sanitary Inspection ... ..	16, 17
Scarlet Fever ... ..	36, 37
Schools ... ..	22, 50
Schools, Heating and Ventilation ... ..	50
School Hygiene ... ..	49
School Medical Report ... ..	49
Sewerage ... ..	15
Shellfish ... ..	36
Shops Act, 1934 ... ..	22
Skin Disease ... ..	54
Slaughterhouse ... ..	19, 31
Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933 ... ..	33
Smoke Abatement ... ..	21
Social Conditions ... ..	7
Staff, Public Health Department ... ..	6
Staff, School Medical Department ... ..	48, 49
Statistics, General and Vital ... ..	7, 8
Still Births ... ..	8
Superannuation Act ... ..	40
Swimming, Instruction in ... ..	59
Tents, Vans and Sheds ... ..	20
Tonsils and Adenoids ... ..	54, 57
Treatment Centres ... ..	9
Tuberculosis ... ..	40, 55, 58
Unemployment Figures ... ..	8
Vision, Defective ... ..	54, 56
Water Supply ... ..	14, 15
Weight of Children ... ..	52





